The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871. NO. 203.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—BRIDGE MEN, WHO CAN WORK ...

WANTED—SEVERAL INTELLIGENT YOUNG ...

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO QUALIFY AND ...

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO ...

WANTED—100 GOOD SALESMEN TO-DAY. ...

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD AD- ...

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT—A FEW FOR ...

WANTED—A MEN FOR LIGHT WORK IN THE ...

WANTED—A BOY WHO IS A GOOD PENMAN. ...

WANTED—CANVASSERS WITH $50 TO $100 TO ...

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO ENGAGE ...

WANTED—A NUMBER OF ENERGETIC, LIVE ...

WANTED—TWO GOOD LOCAL SOLICITORS. ...

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING ...

WANTED—10 RAILROAD LABORERS TO GO ...

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A GOOD BILL CLERK; ONE WHO ...

Trades.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO RUN A ...

WANTED—JOB COMPOSITORS—TWO FIRST- ...

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND PRAC- ...

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PATTERN-MAKER. ...

WANTED—A GOOD CABINET-MAKER—ONE ...

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS BARBERS, AT ...

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, ...

WANTED—LADY CLERK IN A FURNISHING ...

WANTED—2 GOOD COOKS, 2 SEWING MA- ...

WANTED—A SMART DINING-ROOM GIRL. ...

WANTED—12 LADIES FOR THE STAGE FOR ...

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED GIRL AS NURSE. ...

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWE- ...

WANTED—AT 26 WABASH-AV. A NURSE ...

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL ...

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN- ...

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE ...

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. ...

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GIRL ...

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER ...

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS; ONE WISH- ...

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR ...

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS COOK AND ...

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR ...

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL ...

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SCRUBBING AND ...

WANTED—THREE GOOD GIRLS AT 9 MICHI- ...

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE- ...

WANTED—SOME STRONG, ACTIVE WOMAN ...

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—ONE TO COOK, WASH ...

Seamstresses, etc.

WANTED—TWO SEWING MACHINE GIRLS ...

WANTED—STRAW SEWERS, ALSO A FORE- ...

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE THRESHING ...

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ...

FOR SALE—AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ENGINE ...

FOR SALE—ONE 15x25, ONE 13x24, ONE 12x20 ...

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES, HOADLEY'S ...

FOR SALE—PLANERS AND MATCHERS, FARRAR ...

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOP PRESS, FOR PRESS- ...

FOR SALE—AN ENGINE OF 32-H. WITH BOIL- ...

FOR SALE—ONE ALMOST NEW BURKHART ...

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME MAYNARD AND DR. MATHEWS ...

GREAT LONDON CLAIRVOYANT HAS NO ...

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A TEAM OF HEAVY DRAFT HORSES FOR ...

FOR SALE—A GOOD LIGHT-RUNNING ...

GREAT AUCTION SALE THIS MORNING, AT ...

THE LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST ASSORT- ...

WANTED—A SMALL HORSE SUITABLE FOR ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A MATCHED ...

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $3,000. ...

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE DRUG TRADE ...

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN OF MEANS AND ...

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL. ...

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE, ENER- ...

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN A SAFE ...

PARTNER WANTED—A GREAT PRACTICAL ...

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $3,000, IN ...

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE ...

LOST—A SCARF PIN, IN THE SHAPE OF TWO ...

LOST—FROM 466 FULTON-ST., A ST. BERNARD ...

LOST—A GOLD BREASTPIN WITH A SMALL ...

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM FRONT OF NO. ...

$5.00 REWARD—WILL THE PERSON WHO ...

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT—A VARIETY OF ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BAKERY BY A ...

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE, BY ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST OF ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ...

SITUATION WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORWE- ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF ...

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME WHOLESALE ...

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AT SCROLL SAWING ...

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAI- ...

Coachmen, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS BOOK- ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, ...

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ...

Seamstresses, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH WOMAN ...

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY ...

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PARTIES OF RESPECTABILITY WISHING ...

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FOR DE- ...

FIELD, KING & CO. HAVE SOME GOOD ...

I HAVE A GOOD OFFICE BUSINESS, AND ...

J. C. BARTLETT, AGENT FOR AMERICAN ...

PARTIES HAVING LEFT REAL ESTATE FOR ...

TO EXCHANGE—FOR PART CASH AND MER- ...

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE NEW PIANO FOR ...

WANTED—TO KNOW THAT GOOD LODGINGS ...

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES' AND ...

WANTED—FOR CASH—ANY ONE WISHING TO ...

WANTED—A DRUG STORE DOING A GOOD ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE ONE OF THE BEST ...

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO TAKE NOTICE ...

WANTED—A TEACHER TO GO ABOUT 25 ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE IMPROVED SOUTH ...

WANTED—THE SUBSCRIBER WANTS TO BUY ...

WANTED—TO HOUSE-MOVERS—PROPOSALS ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE HYDE PARK LOTS ...

$2,000.—I HAVE $2,000 I WOULD LIKE TO ...

$3,500—EIGHTY-ACRE WELL-IMPROVED ...

BOARDING AND LODGING.

21 ELDRIDGE COURT—TWO SINGLE ROOMS ...

24 THIRD-AV.—BEST BOARD IN CITY; MOST ...

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH ...

62 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEW BOARDING ...

142 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ...

168 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FRONT ROOM ...

217 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY FURNISH- ...

231 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, DOUB- ...

249 SOUTH CLARK-ST., AT THE MER- ...

251 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE, LARGE, ...

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE ...

548 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED ...

FOUR YOUNG PEOPLE CAN GET BOARD AT $5 ...

LARGE FRONT PARLOR, UNFURNISH- ...

TWO VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS ...

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A PERSON HAVING A DESIRABLE ...

BOARD—BY A LADY, IN A PRIVATE FAMI- ...

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN—ROOM ...

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON UNDOUBTED REAL ES- ...

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNI- ...

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CHICAGO ...

TUNNICLIFF'S MONEY LOAN OFFICE, ...

TO LOAN—MONEY, IN AMOUNTS OF $500 AND ...

WANTED—PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES ...

WANTED—TO BORROW—$3,500 FOR 3 YEARS ...

$2,000—A DESIRABLE SECOND MORT- ...

$3,000 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS ...

$4,000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS, NO. 1 ...

$10,000 TO LEND, IN DIVIDED SUMS, AT ...

$20,000 IN HAND TO LOAN IN SUMS TO ...

$14,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON CITY ...

$40,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES ...

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON ...

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—HIRAM W. BERRY, OF CHICAGO, ...

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS DE- ...

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY DRESSED IN ...

PERSONAL—CHALEY D.—THE DETAILS OF ...

PERSONAL—JOHN CARROLL, LATE OF NEW ...

PERSONAL—WILL LADY, WHITE HAT, THIRD ...

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Considered in the Senate.

Exciting Debate in the House on the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Charges of Fraud and Personalities the Order of the Day.

Senate Arrangement to Expedite Business.

House Amendments to the Apportionment Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The Republican Senators had a caucus this morning for the arrangement of the order of business. The impossibility of acting on all business before the Senate is admitted. It was determined to dispose of the appropriation bills first, with the understanding, however, that the House Enforcement bill should be considered on Friday, and acted on as soon as possible. After the appropriation bills and the Enforcement bill have been disposed of, then the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, as amended by the House, will be brought up, and if there shall be an opportunity other business may get a chance, but there is small probability that any other important measure will be pressed. The Senate has adopted the rule proposed by the committee, which enables a majority to cut off debate on amendments to the appropriation bills. This will help to hasten business.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House Judiciary Committee, to-day, agreed upon an amendment to the Apportionment bill, which provides that those States which elect their entire Legislatures this year shall make apportionment, and those which do not elect a Legislature this year may postpone apportionment until next year. Mr. Mercur is authorized to report the bill to the House to-morrow, to have the amendment printed, when it will be referred back to the Judiciary Committee for further revision. It being so near the end of the session, there is great fear that the bill may fail by reason of the pressure of other business, but Western members are determined to have it acted upon, even if some other business has to be put aside.

LIVELY TIMES IN THE HOUSE.

The session of the House to-day was an extraordinary one. Some of the older members say they remember no session of such sustained and terrible hand-to-hand fighting. It began almost immediately after the reading of the journal, and continued, almost without respite, until 6 o'clock. Some of the strongest men in the House engaged, and several suffered severe punishment. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was called up under the new order carried through by Mr. Dawes. The items first in order were appropriations for the New York and Boston Post Offices, and Farnsworth seized the occasion to reiterate the charges that General Butler was interested in granite contracts for those buildings. Mr. Fitch said there was no evidence against the member from the Fifth Massachusetts District sustaining the charges. Butler took no part in this controversy. Very soon the item for $21,500 for the purchase and repair of furniture of public buildings was reached. Farnsworth now returned to the attack, saying $30,000 had been expended for mirrors for the Treasury Department, some of which had been used to grace the residences of members of Congress, and two of them, which had been used to decorate the mansion of a distinguished member, never got back to the department. Inquiries from the Democratic side gave him the opportunity to designate with sufficient distinctness that General Butler was the member meant. Butler then took the floor and a very acrimonious passage of words took place, Butler explicitly denying the charges. Then Farnsworth repeated in the strongest possible terms ... Mr. Dawes moved to stop the debate, and the motion was carried, with Mr. Butler's assistance. Soon afterward the items regarding the army came up and there occurred another somewhat bitter debate, Brooks, of New York, demanding to know how the expenditures occurred, and making the usual Democratic protest against the alleged employment of the army for influencing elections. The most important feature of the conflict was the speech of Logan, who said he was of opinion, and would frankly utter it, that the President had no authority to use troops for the preservation of order in any State or city in time of peace, except upon the requisition of the Legislature or Governor, and if anybody had done so he had done wrong. He went on to protest against the injustice of the Northwestern States in the matter of apportionment of representatives, charging that a member of the Judiciary Committee was carrying in his pocket the apportionment bill which he ought to report to the House in order that the Northwest and other sections may have their share in the government to which they are constitutionally entitled. But the excitement of the day began when the appropriations for the Freedmen's Bureau were ready. Wood, of New York, at once moved to strike out the first item, McNeely, of Illinois, followed with an attack on General Howard's management of the bureau, especially in his conduct of the Howard University operations. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, came to General Howard's defence in a vigorous speech, in which he sharply arraigned the traditional policy of the Democratic party with regard to the poor, the weak, and the down-trodden. Shanks, of Indiana, followed in the same strain. Peters, of Maine, eloquently defended the character of General Howard. Then came Sunset Cox, who made as malignant an attack on Massachusetts and the character of Massachusetts men as he was able, asserting that her poor were starved to death in her alms houses; that her insane asylums were institutions disgracing the name of charity; that she was the worst governed State in the Union, and the pretences of philanthropy on the part of her public men were canting hypocrisy. While speaking, Mr. Dawes attempted to get the floor, when Cox attempted his role of wit, saying he was not replying to him (Dawes); Massachusetts was not defended to-day by her ablest hero. Hector did not lead the hosts of Troy. Mr. Hoar's reply was one of the best of many sharp, eloquent, and decisive five-minutes speeches he has made this session, by which he has won a place among the readiest and most powerful debaters on the floor. After showing up, in a masterly way, the inveterate habit of the Democracy, whenever its crimes are alluded to, of cursing Massachusetts, he said the gentleman from New York had been pleased to remark that Massachusetts was not defended, today, by her Hector, but begged leave to remind the gentleman that Troy did not require to be defended by Hector when attacked by Thersites. The terrible thrust challenged the admiration of both sides of the House. Republicans applauded, while Democrats quietly chuckled with delight, for Mr. Cox has attained a degree of unpopularity among his political friends, because of frequent impertinent interferences in contests where his aid is not sought. Mr. Cox himself curled down behind his seat, chagrined and dumb, as effectually smitten as was his prototype by the blow of Ulysses. Mr. Dawes made an attempt to bring the wordy war to a close, but the Democrats had no more wisdom than was recently shown by the French, and insisted on the privilege of more fighting and more disgrace. Mr. Munger entered the lists, and was speedily tripped up by Garfield. Wood started in again and met an unexpected foe. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, who has hardly opened his mouth in Congress before, met Mr. Wood's assertion that he had proved before the investigating committee fourteen of the fifteen charges preferred by him against Howard, with the counter assertion that he had not proved one of them. He then charged Wood with recommending a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of New York as an independent free city. Wood said the charge was false, and the gentleman knew it. There was nothing left now but to give Townsend a chance and, all the time he wanted. He spoke about fifteen minutes, reading from Wood's message as Mayor of New York, and other public records, and arraigned him as a disloyal and dangerous character, with a force and fervor which surprised and delighted the Republicans of the House. Wood's reply was adroit, cool, and plausible, and delivered with that masterly self-possession and assumed disdain of unworthy motives which no other man on either floor of Congress can approach; but it was in the matter of it weak and ineffectual. After this the rules were suspended and the bill passed, though the majority had only one or two votes to spare. The result of to-day's conflict is that the Democrats, who brought on an engagement in hopes of making some party capital, were woefully defeated and humiliated.

SAN DOMINGO.

Correspondence, not of a public character, received in this city from the San Domingo Commissioners, indicates that the opposition to the proposed annexation of the country on the part of Haytians is very fierce and bitter, so much so that, if it be accomplished, friendly relations between that republic and the United States are quite likely to be ruptured. The sentiment of the people of San Domingo, so far as ascertained, was quite favorable to the scheme. Their reception by Baez is represented to have been very kind, and apparently cordial.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE FENIAN EXILES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Fenian exiles, this morning, were presented to the Executive, ... and were introduced to the President by a member of the City Council of Washington. ...

THE MARCH INTEREST.

Secretary Boutwell has decided the payment of the March interest on Friday, the 24th instant, without rebate.

...

Mr. DICKEY. ...

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

The credentials of Lot M. Morrill, as Senator from Maine for six years from the 4th of March next, were presented by his colleague, Hamlin, read and tabled.

KU-KLUX OUTRAGES.

Mr. WARNER presented and had read a petition from citizens of Franklin, Fayette County, Ala., praying for protection against Ku-Klux outrages, and asserting a preference for military rule to their present unprotected condition. Referred.

RULE AMENDED.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the thirtieth rule of the Senate was amended so that any amendment to an appropriation bill may be laid on the table without affecting the bill, the effect of which is to cut off debate.

Mr. COLE moved to limit debate on the Postal and Indian Appropriation bills to five minutes for each Senator on any one item.

Mr. CASSERLY regarded the proposition as an invasion of the privileges of the minority, and demanded the yeas and nays upon it. He also gave notice of a motion to reconsider Mr. Pomeroy's motion, which, he said, had been adopted without fair and proper consideration.

The subject was laid aside, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, took up the Philadelphia Centennial Celebration bill.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the bill, intimating that the credit of originating the idea belonged exclusively to New York. He then forwarded to the Secretary and asked to have read, a lengthy letter on the subject, lately published, by the Hon. John Bigelow, containing among other suggestions that a number of places should be selected, with a view to a general exposition of manufactures, science, and art. Before the reading of the letter was concluded the morning hour expired, when Mr. Cameron asked, but failed to obtain, leave to have the bill further considered. He then asked that it be made the order of business for the morning hour to-morrow, and hoped his friend Conkling would not further delay its passage.

Mr. CONKLING replied that he did not wish to occupy the time unnecessarily, but would say frankly that he was not disposed to see such a scheme go through hastily without his determined opposition.

The subject then went over, and the Senate took up

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

in Committee of the Whole, and disposed of a number of amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

...

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported various amendments, making additional appropriations for the Indian service, a number of which were adopted.

RECESS.

At 4:30 the Senate took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

SMALL ATTENDANCE.

The attendance of members at the evening session was meagre. Senator CARPENTER presided.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the annual post route bill, which was considered and passed.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

... and after remarks ... DAVIS, STEWART, HOWE, and CORBETT ...

ADJOURNMENT.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency bill. ...

Mr. DAWES moved to add to the item the words "and subject to no other limitation or condition." ...

Mr. FARNSWORTH went some length into the history of the building, ...

Mr. FITCH stated that he had been a member of the Post Office Committee, ...

Mr. PETERS, referring to the charges against General Howard, declared that he had read all the report and testimony, ...

In order to put a stop to the discussion, and bring the House to a vote on the bill, Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill passed by a vote of yeas, 97; nays, 62.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House then adjourned.

SAN DOMINGO.

Geological and Topographical Surveys—Unsuccessful Search for Good Coal—About Santo Domingo City.

(Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

SAMANA BAY, Jan. 30.—Professor Blake made a most interesting report of his expedition to the mouths of the Luna and supposed coal beds. He visited all places mentioned by McClellan in his report. He took bearings and names of all headlands and bays, so that his report is topographical as well as geological. ...

FEBRUARY 1.—We left Samana early Monday morning, ...

Destructive Fire at Medina, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 22.—A fire in Medina, N. Y., on Tuesday night, destroyed all the buildings ... Main street, from Centre street to Wheaton's store, ...

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the New Hamburg Disaster.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 22.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of the New Hamburg disaster have rendered the following verdict: ...

The European Republicans.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—The Secretary of the Provisional Republican Universal Alliance ...

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

The Quincy Railroad Bond Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the Senate.

Egan, of Cook, Elected Speaker Pro Tem. in the House.

Important House Bills Ordered to a Second Reading.

The Indiana Legislature to be Brought to a Close by the Resignation of Republican Members.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE QUINCY BOND BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 22.—The Quincy bill came up again in the Senate, the question being on the adoption of the amendment, and Mr. Richardson spoke briefly, recapitulating his previous statements, and insisting upon the absolute necessity of exacting from the railroad company guarantees for the completion of the road to Medina, which, he thought, would secure the building of the whole line. Another amendment was offered by Mr. McNulta, providing for submitting the question of the issue or non-issue of the bonds to another popular vote of the people of Quincy, and was said by him to be the only condition on which he could support the bill. ... As was expected, Mr. Langley's amendment was voted down, and then Mr. Kerr offered another, striking out the second section, ...

Mr. KERR moved to strike out Section 2 of the bill, ...

Mr. RICHARDSON opposed the amendment earnestly, ...

The previous question was ordered, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

ADJOURNMENT.

The rules were suspended, and a resolution adjourning the Senate for the day, in honor of the memory of George Washington, at half past 1, prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS AND BILLS.

Petitions were received on various subjects and referred.

Bills were introduced as follows:

To authorize the appointment of Commissioners where they have not been appointed by vote of the Legislature.

...

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM—To protect married women in their rights to their husband's property.

By Mr. ELDER—To define the duties and powers of incorporated cities and towns.

By Mr. KING, of Jersey—To fix the salaries of State officers.

By Mr. KNOLES—To protect religious meetings from disturbance.

By Mr. LANGSTON—To provide for the election of Masters in Chancery.

By Mr. LEE—To aid railroad companies in the collection of fare.

By Mr. MAYO—To provide for the sale of land belonging to the State in Wabash County.

By Mr. McMILLAN—To amend section 15, Chapter 24, Revised Statutes.

By Mr. MERRITT—To provide a general system for the election of Directors or managers of incorporated companies.

By Mr. MORRISON, of Cook—In relation to the establishment of gas companies.

...

By Mr. STEWART—To change the time of electing County Treasurer and County Surveyor.

By Mr. TAYLOR—To regulate roads and highways.

By Mr. WAITE—To authorize summary process to recover property in certain cases.

By Mr. WHITNEY—To provide for a uniform system of abstracting titles to real estate.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Bills were read a second time as follows:

To regulate the sale of personal property on executions. Ordered printed.

To provide for the incorporation of agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and other companies. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES.

Mr. WAITE, Chairman of the Committee on Municipalities, submitted a bill for the classification of cities, which was read, and 1,000 copies were ordered printed. ...

SPEAKER PRO TEM.

Mr. BARNES moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker pro tem. Carried; ...

A PROTEST.

Mr. SPRINGER submitted a protest against the action of the House ...

Mr. CARY moved to lay the protest on the table.

Mr. HAINES thought the gentleman had a constitutional right to enter the protest on the journal.

...

Mr. POWELL moved that the House adjourn for the remainder of the day in honor of the Father of his Country, and the motion prevailed.

CORRECTION.

In the report of Tuesday's proceedings, it was stated that Mr. Roe introduced a substitute for the Callahan bill to regulate the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court. It should have been said that the substitute was introduced by Mr. MERRITT, who advocated it, and not the original.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 22.—The Assembly had a protracted session last evening, from 7 to 12 o'clock, in which fourteen members took a hand, about an equal number on each side, on bills making appropriations to sundry Milwaukee hospitals, orphan asylums, and the Milwaukee Industrial School, ... urged that the State was only bound to care for classes like the insane, deaf and dumb, and blind, that could not well be cared for at home or by private charity.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Feb. 22.—The Legislature has done nothing to-day save introduce bills, this being the last day on which the constitution allows them to be presented. Three sessions have been held, and between 300 and 200 measures have been presented and referred. They are of all kinds and bearings; but, in most cases, are simply titles and enabling clauses, leaving the body of the measure to be added in committee. It is useless to attempt to summarize them.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The order of business was suspended—by yeas, 32; nays, 7—for the purpose of considering, on its third reading, the House bill for the distribution among the counties of the State of the moneys on hand belonging to the sinking fund, and the bill was finally passed—yeas, 41; nays, 1—with an amendment of the title and a supplemental section thereto.

The House Fish Protection bill passed under the pressure of the previous question—yeas, 37; nays, 14.

The House bill providing for a general system of common schools in all cities of 6,000, or more, inhabitants, and for the election of a Board of School Commissioners, ...

...

The Sixteenth Judicial District bill passed.

The bill creating the Twenty-fourth Common Pleas District passed.

...

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.

THE QUINCY BOND BILL.

...

Mr. RICHARDSON ...

Mr. WILLIAMS ...

Mr. McNULTA ...

Mr. SNAPP ...

ARKANSAS.

The State Senate Without a Quorum—Case of Lieutenant Governor Johnson in the Supreme Court.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 22.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special, to-day, says upon the meeting of the Senate this morning, ... The Senate adjourned over till to-day.

...

OHIO.

Fatal Accident in a Mine Shaft—Arrest of Alleged Counterfeiters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 22.—The Herald special from Youngstown, Ohio, this evening, says a frightful accident occurred this afternoon at the Brookfield Coal Bank, in Brookfield Township, ...

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—William and Henry Mills and his brother, John Mills, were arrested ...

CANADA.

The Fisheries—Claims Against the United States—Ministerial Crisis in New Brunswick.

OTTAWA, ONT., Feb. 21.—The following is a portion of A. T. Galt's motion on the 21st ...

NEW YORK.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—George Clark, employed as a telegraph operator for the past eight years by the Western Union Company, at No. 145 Broadway, fell from a train near West Point, on Sunday evening, and was killed.

FIVE MEN KILLED BY SUFFOCATION—TWO OTHERS NEARLY DEAD.

This morning seven firemen on the steamship Iowa, at Pier No. 45, North River, were suffocated by burning charcoal in a close room. Five were found dead, and the others were taken to the hospital, with but little hope of their recovery. They were all natives of Scotland.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The Canard steamer Cuba, having on board the Joint High Commissioners, is not expected by the agent until to-morrow morning. They will be met probably by E. M. Archibald, the British Consul ...

THE TWENTY-SECOND.

There will be no municipal celebration of Washington's birthday, either in New York or Brooklyn, except a display of flags from the public buildings. ...

A WHIMSICAL FOOL WILL.

The will of Louis Bonard, who died of pneumonia at St. Vincent's Hospital Monday last, bequeaths to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the city of New York, $100,000 in household real estate. ...

FIRE.

A fire early this morning in the second floor of 59 Beekman street, ...

A COAL FAMINE.

The most excessive consumption of coal is ...

THE VILLE DE PARIS.

The steamship Ville de Paris left this port on ...

DISCHARGE OF NAVY YARD EMPLOYES.

Two hundred and fifty men, employed in the steam and engineering bureau of the Brooklyn Navy Yard since the first of the year, have been discharged by order of the Chief of the Bureau at Washington. ...

ARRIVALS.

Earl de Grey, Professor Montague Bernard, and Lord Tenterden, ... arrived on the steamer Cuba.

HARBOR COLLISION.

The steamship City of Manchester, sailing for Liverpool, ran into and sunk a barge owned by the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company. ...

FOREIGN.

Peace Negotiations Progressing at Versailles.

A Speedy Result Anticipated.

The Neutralization of Savoy Among the German Propositions.

The Armistice Extended to the Evening of the 26th.

FRANCE.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Thiers and Favre have arrived. They go to Versailles to-morrow. It is officially stated that Favre has written to Bismark that Thiers will go to-morrow (the 22d) to Versailles.

The Rappel says the treaty of peace may be communicated to the Assembly on Saturday next.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Lille, to-day, says it is rumored that a peace has been signed, one basis of which is the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Consultative Commission of the Assembly accompanied Thiers to Versailles to-day. A speedy result of the negotiations is expected.

The Journal De Paris says the amount of war indemnity to be demanded by Prussia will not exceed five hundred million of thalers.

The bourse is stronger. Rentes are quoted at 51f 60c.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Provincial Correspondence says the German demands are so distinctly confined to things indispensable that the French negotiators will have to decide quickly and firmly. The prolongation of the armistice for a few days is dependent on the acceptance of the main German demands. The journal concludes with the prediction that next week, unless signs are deceptive, peace will be restored.

THE ARMISTICE EXTENDED.

In consequence of the negotiations between Favre and Bismark, during which the latter consulted the Emperor several times, the armistice has been extended till Sunday evening.

FRENCH VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 22.—The official Moniteur says: "France must decide upon war or peace immediately. Delay deteriorates the strength of Germany. France has long known the conditions whereon Germany is ready to conclude peace. ..."

THIERS' LATE SPEECH COMMENDED.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—All the journals of the city approve the speech delivered in the Assembly on the 9th by Thiers. La Liberte is convinced that Thiers' intention is loyally to endeavor to found a republic.

REQUISITION—INSTRUCTIONS TO GERMAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—An official advertisement appears in the Journal at Weissenburg, giving directions for the levying and distribution by requisitions. ...

SEIZURE OF BONDS.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The police fear that Trochu's letter will cause difficulties. Three thousand bombs were seized, yesterday. ...

TRAIN STOPPED.

A second train left for Boulogne last night, but was stopped, to-day, by the Prussians.

FOOD IN PARIS.

Mortality is decreasing in consequence of the improved food and milder temperature. ...

MEDICINE SCARCE.

Medicine and drugs are terribly wanted. There are none left. Fever is almost certain.

...

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Siecle says Mr. Remusat has been appointed Ambassador at London and will also represent France in the Black Sea Conference.

The missions to Florence and Vienna remain as at present.

Some French frigates have been sent to Corsica for the purpose of repressing possible disturbances.

Senor Olozaga comes to Paris as Spanish Minister.

M. Pouyer Quertier has been added to the Peace Commission.

...

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Queen held court, yesterday, at Buckingham Palace. ... Wm. Hoffman, Mrs. Augusta Hamilton and daughter, and Commodore Rodgers.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Livermore, as United States Consul at Londonderry.

The navy estimates about to be presented to the House of Commons, show an increase of £308,000 as compared with those of 1870. ...

The Prince Adolph, captured by the German ship, has been totally wrecked off the coast of Norway. The crew, with one exception, were saved.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Government's Merchants' Shipping bill ...

Mr. Rathbone, member from Liverpool, and others deprecated the bill as likely to aggravate the evils it was intended to remedy, ...

Mr. Fortescue said it would be impossible to fix a maximum line of loading for all vessels.

Other objections were made, and the result of the discussion was that the bill was withdrawn.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—A letter has been received from the King of Saxony, urging the coronation of the Empress, which is a political event that seems to be expected, but which Bismark opposes.

Minister Bancroft will give a grand party in honor of Washington's birthday.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Minister Jay entertained the Americans here at supper in honor of Washington's birthday. ...

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Feb. 22.—Owing to the exceptional position of Switzerland, the operation of the French customs regulations has been so far suspended as to permit the free importation of one million cwt. of ... Dr. J. C. Kern will remain Ambassador of Switzerland, at Paris.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22.—It is denied that negotiations are on foot for the transfer of the Holy See to Belgium.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 22.—The Cattegat is now clear of ice.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Feb. 22.—The Tunisian Envoy ...

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The ... General Aguilera, Minister of War of the Cuban Republic, ...

KINGSTON, JAM., Feb. 22.— ...

INDIANA.

Murder Trials at Plymouth.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 22.—Wm. O'Conner, who has been under arrest for the murder of John Thornburgh since February, 1870, to-day found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. O'Conner was ably defended by Hon. C. H. Reeve.

Peter Creyer, also under arrest as one of the murderers of Thornburgh, will be brought up for trial in May next.

Chas. Hasbarger, who was held in custody as an accessory in Thornburgh's murder, was discharged.

...

ILLINOIS.

No Holiday at Springfield—Presentation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was only recognized in this city, to-day, by the display of the national flag from the dome of the State House and other public and municipal buildings. ...

This evening, General John McNulta, Senator from McLean, was presented by his political friends with a ... presentation took place in the State Library, Governor J. M. Palmer acting as chairman, ...

Weather warm and delightful.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.—A fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning in the brick building corner of Monroe and Fifth streets, ...

MICHIGAN.

Soldiers' Congressional Nomination for Mr. Ferry's Successor—Arrival of Delegates in Detroit to Attend the Republican State Convention.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—The Soldiers' Convention was held at Grand Rapids, yesterday, to nominate a soldiers' candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Ferry's election to the United States Senate. ...

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—The town is full, to-night, of delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held here to-morrow. ...

PACIFIC COAST.

Rain Weather in San Francisco—Damage by Storm—Murder and Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.— ...

Telegraphic Summary.

...

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—General Arnold Elzey died in this city yesterday afternoon, ...

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 22— ...

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling uplands, 7½d; Orleans, 7¾d—to arrive, 7½d.

...

The Produce Markets.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 22.— ...

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.— ...

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.— ...

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.— ...

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.— ...

BORN.

CHANDLER—On the 20th inst., in this city, to the wife of G. W. Chandler, twin daughters.

MARRIED.

WILLIS—ASHMAN— ...

MILLER—CARROLL— ...

DIED.

BROOKS— ...

RICHARDSON— ...

BOYLE— ...

PIANOS.

THE HAZELTON PIANO STANDS UNRIVALLED

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. Their Fine, Flowing Tone.
2. Great Durability.
3. Perfection of Finish and Evenness of Tone.

They are universally admired wherever used.

N. GOOLD & SON, Gen'l Agents, 137 & 139 State-st.

OLD PIANOS MADE "REGENERATE"

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

NEW IMPORTATION!

FIRST IN THE FIELD!

With SPRING STYLES of choice Imported Woollens for Men's wear, which we are prepared to make to order in the newest modes for Spring of 1871.

TEN PER CENT OFF during remainder of February.

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

SHIRTS TO MEASURE, extra durable, and perfect in fit.

ELY,

3 AND 4 WASHINGTON-ST.

ESTABLISHED, 1854.

Clergymen, 6 per cent discount.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.,

134 AND 136 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

Wm. W. Strong,

263 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE.

House and Lot for Sale On Monthly Payments.

WASHING MACHINE.

$1,000.00.

WATER PROOF BOOTS.

VENTILATING WATER-PROOF CASTING BOOTS

STEEL PENS.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

CAUTION.

IMPOSTOR,

FINANCIAL.

Loans on Real Estate

GENERAL NOTICES.

AN OUNCE OF GOLD

GUNTHER, at 125 Clark-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS,

CHRISTY, CONSTANT & SHEPARD,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,

NO. 561 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

SCHWEIZER'S CIGAR STORE,

CHOICE BRANDS OF CIGARS.

Select Brands of Smoking Tobacco.

Celebrated Brands of Chewing Tobacco,

FOR SALE.

OFFICE SCREEN.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL OFFICE SCREEN.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES,

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

TO RENT.

To Rent, from May 1.

LARGE ROOMS FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

MASONIC NOTICES.

FINE TEAS.

TO THE CHICAGO PUBLIC.

THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT & TEA CO.

Will open to the Public their MAMMOTH WAREROOMS, located at

81 CLARK-ST.,

(OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE),

On Saturday Next, Feb. 25.

LADIES' PLAIDS.

1,000 YARDS Black and White PLAIDS,

Worth $1 a yard, will be sold for 50 cents.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.

110 & 112 State-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

JENNINGS SEMINARY.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

MUNN & CO.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

MUNN & CO. 37 Park Row, N.Y.

MEDFORD RUM.

LAWRENCE'S MEDFORD RUM.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,

MEDFORD RUM,

THE BEST RUM IN THE STATES.

Daniel Lawrence & Sons.

BELTING.

PRICES REDUCED

BY THE

Boston Belting Co.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROBERT GREER,

Insurance Broker, 90 LaSalle-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

House and Lot Wanted.

WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Rare Chance for Investment.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CORY & BARRETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871.

REPEAL THE WOOL TARIFF.

The wool tariff of 1867 was obtained by the wool-growers under a threat that, if their demands were not complied with, they would smash the protectionist machinery, and go for free trade. They had studied the question far enough to see that a protective tariff was an engine to take money from one class and give it to another. "Give us our share," they said to the manufacturers, "or we will take away yours." And so they got what they wanted, or, rather, what they demanded. Commissioner Wells had the sagacity and bravery to tell them that the tariff would not answer their expectations, because the demand for American wool depended upon the ability of the cloth manufacturer to obtain fine foreign wools to mix with it. The tariff on these fine wools is prohibitory. The result is that the foreign manufacturer, having both varieties at a low cost, can pay the high duties on cloth, and still undersell the American manufacturer. The consequence is that the importation of fine woollen cloths has increased. But the manufacturers of blankets and carpets have enjoyed the harvest. They want nothing but the coarse wools. The duty on foreign wools of the kind they need is only 3 cents per pound. As they are large purchasers of the American wool, they have the choice to take the foreign wool or the American, and thus they compel the latter to sell below the prices asked for foreign wools. Unlike the manufacturers of fine cloths, they have a duty on blankets and carpets which affords them a margin for immense profit. Under the delusion that a high duty on wool would advance the price of their product, the American wool-growers largely increased their flocks, purchased additional lands, and went into other heavy expenditures. But the price of wool, for the reasons already stated, did not advance. Then followed the slaughter of the sheep. The wool-growers sold their wool at a loss, and bought it back made up in blankets and carpets, paying an additional cost of from 80 to 120 per cent. That has been the wool-growers' experience under the tariff of 1867. The Ohio wool-grower told the whole story when he said that the tariff had not benefited him, even to the extent of the additional price he had to pay for the iron shears with which he clipped his fleece.

The manufacturers of the finer woollen cloths, whose business has been well nigh destroyed by this tariff, and whose machinery and mills, valued at many millions of dollars, have been idle for several years, have petitioned Congress not alone for special relief, but for a general relief of the country. A long and costly experience has brought them to a more careful review of the whole tariff policy in its bearings on manufactures, and they have reached a conclusion that a reduction of the tariff, generally, would be more beneficial to manufacturers than the existing scale of duties. In this they are right. At first, Edward Harris, of Rhode Island, stood almost alone in taking this view of the case, but now he has the support of nearly every woollen manufacturer in New England not engaged in making blankets or carpets; and we hope he may be promptly seconded and supported by members of Congress from the West.

The New York *Tribune*, anticipating the movement of the cloth manufacturers to repeal the duties on wool, adjures all the friends of "protection" to stand together for their system, and denounces every one who gives any countenance to the movement, as "an idiot or a traitor." And then, in a fine frenzy, it challenges the free traders to mortal combat. It says:

"We challenge the free traders to submit to the country a bill embodying such changes in the [illegible] ..."

We are reminded, by this stunning bravado, of a similar challenge made by a New Orleans paper, at the beginning of the "late unpleasantness." The New Orleans editor proposed that, instead of fighting the war out with all the resources at their command, the North should put into the field 75,000 men, under command of General Scott, and the South 75,000, under General Beauregard; that the two armies should meet at a convenient place in Virginia, and, at a given signal, should join battle, and, upon the issue of the day it should be decided whether the South should be allowed to secede, or should be compelled to remain in the Union. The author of this scheme expressed as much confidence in the success of his side as the New York *Tribune* expresses in the triumph of what it calls protection. The challenge of the New Orleans editor, so far as it attracted any notice at all, was received with derision.

OUR CITY AND COUNTY.

The Republican opposition, at Springfield, to the reorganization of the city and county governments of Chicago claims to act in the name of loyalty to the party. If, therefore, we are to be cursed with a city and county government organized expressly in the interest of tax-thieves and ward bummers, we are to be relieved by the consoling thought that all of this class who will get power will be of the Republican stripe! We venture to say that the true interests of the Republican party lie in having as few, rather than as many, of this class in office as possible. Every Republican bummer and tax-thief in office weakens the party at the polls. But is it true that, by the minority principle, the Republican party is going to get a smaller majority in both governments than it has heretofore had, or than it would be likely to have under the workings of any other plan? We [illegible] it utterly. In our present city government we have twenty-two Republican Aldermen to eighteen Democratic. In county last we had twenty-five Republican to fifteen Democratic, which was an unusually large proportion. Under any working of the minority system, the Democrats would not get more than this. So long as the petty district system is retained, it is sufficiently obvious to everybody that the Democrats will get fully as many under the present majority plan as they will under the minority plan.

But it is supposed by some of our overshrewd Republican partisans, who are as mischievous in politics as the Pharisees were in religion, that, if the candidates for our city and county governments can be nominated on a general ticket, then, as the Republican party has a majority of the votes of the whole community, it could elect the whole City Council and the whole Board of Supervisors. Why, the very injustice of this proposition would defeat it in a dozen ways. In the first place, the Republicans of Chicago and Cook County, while as zealous as need be in behalf of sound and honest Republicanism, would admit that a proposition to disfranchise all the Democrats in Cook County, and render it utterly impossible for them to have any voice in either the city or county government, would be a flagrant wrong and outrage. [illegible] ... is something a monopoly ... presence. What he really means is, that there shall be no election of either city or county government on a general ticket whatever; but that the petty district system shall continue, that the "ward bummers" may still reign. The general ticket system, which will enable the whole city or county to vote for each of its governing officers, is inseparable from minority representation. One cannot be had without the other, and every member of the Legislature who opposes either must stand responsible for the defeat of both.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING.

The International Steamship Company have memorialized Congress upon the subject of establishing in the United States the building of iron steamships for ocean navigation; and of all the subsidies asking for subsidy this is the most practical and least objectionable. They propose to erect an iron ship-building yard, with docks and facilities, including blast and puddling furnaces, rolling mills and workshops, by which ores can be converted into iron, and ships can be built and launched without any means or agency beyond those of the company. The company propose to purchase the land and dock-yards, and to issue bonds to the amount of $5,000,000, the interest on which bonds they ask the United States to pay. They propose to refund this interest, by setting aside 5 per cent on all the work done annually, and on all work done for the United States 10 per cent, to be paid into the Treasury. With this credit, it is claimed that the company can at once begin the construction of steamships superior in construction and material to those of England.

By this arrangement it is said the United States can dispense with all its navy yards, and, on the single item of repairs alone, will save $2,500,000 annually. The proposition neither asks a reduction of duties on iron nor a drawback, but it proposes to so concentrate the business of iron ship-building that it can be carried on here successfully, in spite of the tariff. We refer to this memorial, not for the purpose of advising that Congress should grant its requests, but to call attention to the facts which these memorialists, who are all practical ship-builders, mechanics, and machinists, present. Iron ship-building involves, ordinarily, six branches, heretofore carried on separately as distinct trades. These are: 1. The manufacture of ore into pig-iron. 2. Puddling furnaces for the conversion of pig and scrap metal into blooms. 3. Rolling mills for bar, angle, and plate iron, and also for armor plates. 4. The building and construction of the ships. 5. The manufacture of the steel and iron for machinery. 6. The manufacture of machinery.

It is proposed to consolidate all these productions under one organization; or, in other words, that the ship-builder shall make his own pig iron, convert it into blooms, roll it into bars and plates, build the vessel, and manufacture the machinery. The saving thus made is represented to be immense. They represent that the iron produced in the United States is generally superior to that of England; that by a careful blending of American ores, there can be produced an iron of 85,000 pounds tensile strength, while the best iron used in Great Britain, made from British ore, is of only 45,000 pounds tensile strength to the square inch, and that, for actual strength, a blending of American ores will produce an iron having over 50 per cent greater resistance than British iron. It is also shown that there is a great waste in the cost of material. These memorialists, speaking from an accurate and personal knowledge of the subject, assert, as facts which cannot be disputed, that the net average cost of producing pig iron, of the best quality, in Great Britain, is $14 per ton; that the cost of this iron to ship-builders in the shape of bar, angle, and plate iron, averages $45 per ton, being an advance of cost upon the pig for conversion of about 220 per cent. The net average cost of the best pig iron in the United States, they say, is about $17 per ton, and the average price to the ship-builder per bar, angle, and plate, is about $80 per ton, an advance of 370 per cent upon the net cost of the pig. The difference in the cost of converting pig into bar and plate iron in this country and Great Britain is not due to the wages of labor, but to the cost of transportation of the metal from one shop to another, and the profits added in each case. By condensing these processes into one locality, this difference of 150 per cent will be destroyed, and, even if there be no reduction in the cost of producing pig, the bar and plate iron will be ready for the ship-builder at a cost of $54.40 per ton instead of $80, as now, and only 21 per cent higher than it costs the British ship-builder. But the American iron has 75 to 80 per cent greater strength than the British iron, and, therefore, admits of a reduction of one-third, still the weight of iron used in the ship, other leaving the vessel 17 per cent this more if made of British material, and then equalizes the cost 50 per ton less leaves an advantage of the ship. This advantage increases ... to carry one-third more of dead weight of freight.

The old system of launching vessels from "ways" has proved expensive, and frequently fatal in the matter of iron ships. In Europe solid building slips of the most expensive character have been resorted to, but these are not satisfactory. Consequently, the now accepted and practical mode of building iron ships is to construct them in docks, and float them off. In these, the vessel is built on a level keel, and there is no launching, and there is a saving of 15 per cent in time and cost of labor. Under these circumstances, these memorialists claim that, without any protection other than the means of manufacturing their own material, they can build iron steamships in successful competition with those built in Great Britain. They put the comparative cost of an English and an American ship, built in a yard having the conveniences of making its own material, as follows:

[illegible table of costs]

These figures show that iron vessels of 3,000 tons can be completed at a cost of only $2,000 more than they cost in Great Britain. If the present tax on cordage, canvas, and paints be repealed, the difference would be as much the other way. The vessel, when completed, will have 17 per cent more strength, and can carry 33 per cent more dead weight of freight.

This result can be attained by either of two ways: The repeal of the duties on iron, or the loan of the national credit to the company. We object to the government loaning the public money on credit to any person, but, if the government can establish ship-building by repealing taxes which are not needed for revenue, we think it should do so promptly.

It is to be hoped that Congress will soon get over its habit of awarding prizes and pensions to those politicians who make it their business to contest seats in that body. What reason or equity there can be in appropriating $5,000 to Mr. Shields, of Missouri, because he contested the seat of Mr. Van Horn, we cannot see, by any of the lights which ordinarily illuminate plain, straightforward transactions between man and man. The fact that Mr. Shields was not admitted to his seat ought to be a sufficient reason why he should not claim any indemnity from the government.

Either Mr. Shields was elected to the House of Representatives or he wasn't. If he was, the House cannot refuse him his seat; if he wasn't, the House cannot put its hand in the public Treasury and give Mr. Shields $5,000 for simply having the cheek to assert a bogus claim, thereby putting the government to large expense on his account. The absurdity of such a claim will be clearer to the dullest comprehension, by imagining an application of the same rule to ordinary business affairs. Let A be the government and B the politician. B wants a house and lot, and A has several such. B, accordingly, brings suit against A to compel him to eject his tenant C, in order that B may take possession of the premises. A goes to large expense to give B's claim a fair hearing, at the end of which it is established that B has no right whatever to the house. But he may then, according to Congressional precedent, come down upon A for a sum exceeding the value of the house and lot, as indemnity for the expense which he incurred in bothering A.

The $5,000 which the House has voted to Mr. Shields is certainly more than he could have saved out of his two years' salary and mileage, even had he been entitled to the seat which he claimed. The government thus offers a premium to other Shieldses, all over the land, to get up similar contests in future Congresses. This is undoubtedly the worst effect of the practice, as it is entirely obvious that the House of Representatives has had, during the last two or three sessions four times as many causeless contests of seats as it would have had but for the assurance felt by the contestants that they would win in any case—either a seat or a handsome bonus from the Treasury.

The Avenging Nemesis at Springfield.

The philanthropist of the Springfield *Journal* has smelt a rat. He has seen him floating in the air, and has determined to nip him in the bud. To drop the language of Sir Boyle Roche, and quote that of his Springfield rival, the said philanthropist has demanded of the Illinois Legislature to—

"Take such immediate action upon this question as will result in cleansing that dignified body of the little vermin that, hidden behind committees, have done their best to knaw holes in the fair names of many honorable members."

In a long screed, during which it does its best to "knaw" other holes in the fair orthography of the English language, our Springfield contemporary attempts to fasten these "little vermin" upon the "heads of committees," which certainly ought to bring those committees to their milk. But the "vermin" which torment this person are not only entomological, but crustaceous. They are Barnacles, with a big B; and they are to be treated in the following summary manner, according to the Springfield philanthropist:

"Let the General Assembly, acting under the influence of the avenging Nemesis of outraged public sentiment, summarily loosen the hold of the Chicago Barnacles upon the public teat, by instantly chopping off their heads."

Now, it is the unfortunate fate of legislative bodies to be asked to do all manner of impossible or impracticable things. We have no doubt that the General Assembly would be willing to do anything in reason to oblige the philanthropist of the *Journal* in return for his well-known generosity and public spirit. For this it would gladly forget the indignity now put upon its members by the philanthropist in alluding to those vermin on the heads of committees; but it cannot, nevertheless, do those things which the philanthropist asks of it. The General Assembly can place itself "under the influence of the avenging Nemesis," or any other influence not inconsistent with the new constitution of Illinois; but to "loosen the hold of the Chicago Barnacles upon the public teat" is a different matter. There is no such parasite, nor excrescence, as the Barnacle to be found in Youatt on the Cow, or any other work on dairy farming. The organ referred to by the Springfield philanthropist is not subject to barnacles. How, then, can the General Assembly, even when "under the influence of the avenging Nemesis," summarily loosen a thing which doesn't exist, from a place where it never was?

Again, if the General Assembly, having placed itself "under the influence of the avenging Nemesis," will get down its Illustrated Cyclopedia of Useful Information, and overhaul the same, it will discover that the barnacle is a shell-fish of the genus *cirrhopoda*, which attaches itself, by a slim stalk or peduncle, to the bottom of logs, vessels, etc., in the ocean. It will also find that the head of the barnacle is the extreme lower end, and that it is vastly more easy to loosen their hold upon anything by instantly chopping off their tails than by "instantly chopping off their heads," according to the programme of the Springfield philanthropist. We beg the philanthropist, therefore, to revise his instructions to the General Assembly to correspond with the ascertained facts of natural history.

Travelling on His Cheek.

A telegram from Denver, Colorado, has aroused public sympathy for a poor fellow named Cross, who has just been deprived of a passage from Denver to Newton, Mass., on the flimsy pretext that the schedules of the express company to whose care he had committed himself do not provide rates and usages for the transportation of live masculine boxes. It seems that Cross had encased himself carefully in a box, 5x3x3 feet, superscribed himself properly with the direction, "this side up," valued himself at $300—which is exorbitant, considering the cheapness of life on the Hudson River Railroad—and earned himself to be consigned to himself, at the Eastern town mentioned above. But, as we have said, owing to the odious red-tape of express companies, Cross' journey eastward was never made; and the company has now released itself from its obligation as a common carrier by releasing Cross from his box, after standing him on his head in the freight depot for a couple of hours. Cross thinks these reverses hard to bear, and still harder the fate which drags him from his snug box and jugs him in the Denver jail to await investigations into his motives and purposes. The express company impugn these, on account of a revolver which was found on him. We scout the suggestion of our Denver correspondent, who attributes sinister motives, such as the robbery of the express company, to Mr. Cross. Hailing from the Rocky Mountains, and unaccustomed to the effeminate modes of travel which prevail here in the East, Cross had determined that he would go to Massachusetts in a conveyance as nearly resembling the Rocky Mountain stage coach as his ingenuity could devise; and it must be admitted that, in the selection of a box five feet by three, with the probability of being thrown as hap-hazard upon alternate ends of his person, Cross made a signally happy hit. He had provisions enough for his entire trip, and, as to the comforts of his position, if, at any time, he should find it monotonous riding with his head downward, he had his pistol handy, and could shoot himself at pleasure.

The *State Journal* affirmed, a short time since, that the correspondent of this paper at Springfield was drawing a salary of $5 per day from the State Treasury as clerk of one of the committees of the Legislature. We ascertained, upon inquiry, that this statement was not true.

By way of helping out this untruth, the *Journal* now states that the editor of this paper was once clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington. The bearing of this question upon any pending issue is not exactly apparent, but we take occasion to say that the editor of this paper was never clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

It is said that C. H. Preble, of Lexington, comes into the possession of about $20,000 by the death of his uncle in Ohio.

—Milliken Gallery, who lives a few miles east of Lawndale, is the possessor of a cow which, one night last week, gave birth to four well-developed calves.

—Thomas Hays, of Chenoa, who has brought suit against the town for damages for breaking his leg on a defective sidewalk, has written a letter to the Town Council, stating that he will donate to the town whatever damages he receives, the money to be used for the construction of proper sidewalks.

—A few days ago, a lady in Bloomington received a telegram announcing the death of her father, and later in the same day her husband received intelligence that his father had just died.

The St. Louis *Times* of February 22 says:

"The funeral of Dr. Henry F. Wing took place yesterday at Collinsville, Illinois, about ten miles from East St. Louis. Dr. Wing has been a resident in that part of the State for thirty years, and was well known to the West for his prominence in educational matters. [illegible] ... Dr. Wing leaves a wife and four children."

IOWA.

A petition for the pardon of Jennie McIntosh, who has been convicted of the murder of her illegitimate child, is being generally circulated in Keokuk, and signed by the ladies. [illegible]

—The Atlantic *Telegraph* says [illegible]

—The grandson of Peterson, [illegible] on the Chicago Southwestern Railroad, [illegible]

INDIANA.

It cost a Huron man $25 to promenade the streets of that town [illegible]

—Mrs. Chadwick, [illegible]

worthy of note that [illegible] 31 years, was found in a well, cleaning it out, when an invitation was extended to him to be present.

THE TERRITORIES.

An Arizona paper says: "We learn that Mrs. Jennie L. Tracy Safford, wife of the Governor of Arizona, wrote a letter to the Woman Suffrage Convention at San Francisco, excusing herself from attendance on account of the baby. The Governor and his household are unanimous on the subject of woman suffrage, and it may be fairly presumed that Arizona will soon imitate the example of Wyoming, and invite within its borders all the women who desire to vote or hold office, and are not afraid of Indians."

—The Cheyenne *Leader* of February 19 says:

"It is about a year since the discovery of vast masses of native iron ore near Cheyenne first began to attract much attention. [illegible] ... working of this wonderful deposit of wealth."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Twelve persons, each aged over 100 years, died in New Orleans last year.

—There being no prisoners in the Keene (N. H.) jail, the local paper suggests that, "As the rogues seem to be all outside, it might be used as a safe retreat for a few honest people of retiring disposition."

—About $15,000,000 worth of artificial flowers are used annually in America. They are chiefly made in France.

—There are two brothers, twins, living in a Massachusetts town, at the age of 78 years, who learned the house carpenter's trade together, married sisters, and have always lived together.

—The Boston *Transcript* says: "The administrator of the estate of one of our citizens, upon application for the life insurance due the deceased from a company in another State, learned that the concern only received premiums, and did not pay losses."

—A dog, which was shut up in a church, in Taunton, Mass., for five days, made sad havoc with the hymn books, in the vain search for something to appease the pangs of hunger.

—A household servant in Montreal completed, on Thursday of last week, her twenty-first year of service in the same family.

—At the raising of the siege, the street conveyances in Paris had been reduced to 300 cabs, 300 omnibuses, and about 100 private carriages.

—The Massachusetts House has passed a bill preventing the hunting of deer by hounds or dogs.

—A blast in a Vermont quarry, last week, in which 17 kegs of powder were used, threw a block of marble 40 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 18 feet deep, 20 feet and broke it into innumerable pieces.

—A woman, aged 80 years, applied to the Overseer of the Poor of Newark, to be sent to the Poor House. She had been receiving aid from the city, and her request was complied with. As an officer was helping her from her premises, she dropped a box, and $80 rolled out. The money was turned over to the city, under protest from the aged pauper, and she was taken to her new home.

—The census of Great Britain is about to be taken, and instructions and forms have been distributed through the kingdom, so that the officers may be ready to ascertain the number of inhabitants and persons residing in each house on April 3. The superintendents have platted out the country into 30,000 enumeration districts, and are now appointing enumerators.

—A report comes from Rome to the effect that a great Catholic league has been formed and perfected in Belgium, with branches in Spain, Austria, and some of the French provinces, having for its purpose an armed demonstration against Italy, in favor of restoring and maintaining the integrity of the Papal temporalities. The place of rendezvous of the force is said to be one of the Mediterranean islands. The Italian government is aware of the force and purpose of the movement.

—A Lowell (Mass.) gardener is marketing a fine lot of lettuce, raised under glass, but without other heat than the sun's. At night and during the coldest weather he covers the beds with a thick straw matting. The plants occasionally freeze, but he understands how to thaw them without injury, and they go on growing again.

—At a dinner-party in Montreal, the other day, a hasty and ill-tempered guest, forgetful of the courtesy due to his host, struck one of the waiters. Another guest interfered, and this gentleman, being unfortunately mistaken for a waiter by a friend of the other guest, was attacked by him, and a free fight among the four ensued, to the consternation of the rest of the company. In a short time the waiter was ejected, the identity in one case established, and the dinner was concluded without further disturbance.

—A country paper, a few weeks ago, asked its readers, "Has there been a clandestine marriage in town during the past week? Madame Rumor whispers softly as yet." After the whole community had speculated upon the mysterious affair for a week, and at least five couples had been pointed out as undoubtedly the parties alluded to, the paper came out [illegible] and "was only given publicity in order to bring before our people a forcible illustration of the fact that we are prone, as a people, to gossip."

—The new British province of Manitoba has begun business upon a rather extravagant scale. The population of the province is only fourteen thousand, and yet the Governor has five members in his Cabinet, at a salary of $2,000 each; besides which, there is a Legislative Council of twelve members and an Assembly of twenty-four, with an equally extravagant number of clerks and other offices. It is estimated that these branches of the government will cost $40,000 a year, or nearly $3 a head for the total population, to say nothing about the judiciary and the local officers.

—The diamond discoveries in South Africa have led to the establishment of new papers there. These journals, we learn, are the *Diamond News* and the *Diamond Fields*; the *Ethiopian*, an illustrated comic paper, at Cape Town; the *Kafir Express*, printed at the Lovedale Mission station, and the *Natal Almanac*, by John Robinson, a statistical annual.

—Dr. Lankester, the celebrated physiologist, in analyzing the statistics of inquests held as Coroner of Central Middlesex (London), England, points out some curious facts in relation to suicides. In England and Wales as a whole the proportion is one in 13,000, while in Central Middlesex it is one in 12,000. The figures seem to show, what Quetelet long ago asserted, that self-murder is the most constant cause of death. Five males commit suicide to two females. One in twelve are young people under 20 years; a slightly larger proportion over 60 years; and the remainder, four-fifths of the whole, are equally divided among people from 20 to 40 years of age. "Women seldom cut their throats or hang themselves, whilst of the thirty-six cases of males reported in the analysis exactly half chose those methods of self-destruction. Men are also more given to jumping out of windows and from the tops of high places."

—The revenue of Great Britain for the year ending December 31, 1870, amounted to $356,329,775, derived from the following sources: Excise, $113,[illegible]; customs, $101,925,000; stamps, $48,160,000; property tax, $37,310,000; Post Office, $23,350,[illegible]; miscellaneous, $15,324,775; taxes, $14,850,000; telegraphs, $2,350,000; crown lands, $1,895,000. The revenue for the year ending December 31, 1869, amounted to $[illegible], so that the net increase for 1870 was $[illegible]. This, however, includes $[illegible] derived from the telegraph service, which was not under government control in 1869. The excise in 1869 produced $[illegible], or $[illegible] less than in 1870. The customs in 1869 produced $110,[illegible], or $[illegible] more than in 1870. It will be seen that the customs in 1869 produced 31 per cent of the entire revenue, and 29 per cent in 1870.

—A woman who, with two other servants, was left in charge of a fine residence in Pittsfield, Mass., while the family was on a Southern trip, became insane last week, and made a general demolition, so far as she could, of the silver-plate, bijouterie, articles of vertu, etc. Among the wreck, which she piled in the middle of a room, were many fine pictures, but she declared that she would not believe the witches when they said her mistress' father was a bad man, and consequently spared a fine portrait of him. She also had refrained from obeying their command to burn the house, but it is doubtful how long she would have done so had it not been for the prompt arrival of an officer, who took her into custody.

—The moustache has hitherto received homage from inventors in the shape of spoons and cups so made as to transfer liquids to the mouth without the soiling of the hairy labial ornament. This has lately been outdone, however, by a device brought out in England, and which required the genius of two inventors to develop and patent it. It is described as a moustache-supporter, and consists, essentially, of a comb curved or bent into the form of the upper lip, and a narrow plate connected to the back or unperforated part of the comb, and situated at right angles to the comb. When the comb is placed under the moustache and pressed upwards, it attaches itself to the moustache, the narrow plate being situated in a horizontal plane, and constituting a small screen or guard, on which the moustache is supported in the required position.

—During the past year the boats of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, of which we are stationed along the shores of the United Kingdom, saved the lives of 513 persons, and the society gave away seven silver medals and £8,394 to aid in money as rewards for saving life. Since its formation it has been instrumental in saving 19,[illegible] lives, and has distributed 80 gold medals, 750 silver medals, and £34,308 by way of rewards.

—Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik, in her new book, "Fair France," gives a Frenchman's comparison of the English and the French. He says: "The difference between you and us is, that you try to make life difficult; we prefer it easy. You go about critically, looking out for the bad points in everything and everybody you meet; we are content with their good ones. We like to be happy; you are never quite sure that you ought not to be miserable. You are very good people, you English; but could you not be good in a pleasanter way?"

—A writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* notices the singular coincidence that our moon and sun both appear to be almost exactly of the same size, as seen from the earth—a fact which has no parallel in the solar system. The largest satellite of Jupiter's satellites covers a space twice as great as the sun. From the farther planets the sun will be little more than a dot of bright light. [illegible]

—The common council of Richmond, Va., have not yet been educated to a proper appreciation of the value of short advertisements in the daily papers. [illegible]

PERSONAL.

The late Marshal Prim was a great-grandson of Mark Prim, a shop distributor in the county of Carlow, Ireland, under the Irish Stamp act of 1772.

—Hon. Joseph W. Colburn, a prominent citizen of Vermont, and Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, died on Friday last, at the age of 71 years.

—A bill has been submitted to the Greek Chamber of Deputies, granting £25,000 sterling to Mrs. Lloyd, whose husband was murdered by brigands at Marathon, last year.

—The son of John Y. Mason, of Virginia, was a Sub-Lieutenant in the army of France. In recent battles he was wounded four times, and is now a Captain.

—Horace Greeley and some other gentlemen have purchased the North Carolina Warm Springs property for $60,000.

—E. W. Wright, Executive Secretary of Governor English of Connecticut, and editor of the Governor's organ at New Haven, went into bankruptcy last week, and the next day was robbed of a diamond pin worth $400.

—The papers were recently laughing at Colonel John Baxter, of Tennessee, for suing certain journals in his State for libel to more astounding allowance to $200,000. His first suit, that against the Knoxville *Whig and Register*, has just resulted in $11.00 damages for him.

—The French Government has received a letter from Abd-el-Kader, in which he says that, learning that impostors are using his name and seal to incite to an insurrection in Algeria, these said attempts are made contrary to justice and in opposition to God's will and his own.

—As to who fired the first gun of the Rebellion on Virginia soil, the Petersburg *Index* says: "For the benefit of some future historian who may record the gallant deeds of the defenders of the Lost Cause, we state, upon reliable information, that Dr. Prosise fired the first gun from Virginia soil, on Craney Island, at one of Pendergrast's fleet. The Doctor, at that time was a member of the Petersburg Artillery, Captain J. N. Nichols."

—Eugenie has given £25 to the school fund at Chiselhurst.

—The Marquis of Normanby, formerly Governor of Nova Scotia, has been appointed Governor of Queensland.

—Pico-Pico, whom everybody seems to have forgotten about lately, is going to become a permanent resident in London.

—The Ida Lewis of England is Miss Alice Le Geyt, whom the Royal Lifeboat Society has decorated with a gold medal.

—The will of the late Mark Lemon has been proved, the personality being under £800.

—It is said that Rochefort, who was serving in the artillery of the National Guard, was wounded in the last sortie from Paris.

—The Rothschilds are making arrangements to open banking houses in Naples, St. Petersburg, and Madrid, which will give them seven great firms in Europe.

—Ricord, the celebrated Parisian physician, is said to be one of the most earnest of the Red Republicans, and to believe that Gambetta has more force and brain than any other of the public men in France.

—A Polish Jew died a few weeks since in Warsaw who distinctly remembered Frederick the Great, and had frequently seen the monarch at Potsdam. He was 109 years old at the time of his death.

—Henry Dickens, a son of the great novelist, is the latest addition to the British lyceum. He gave a reading at Bath last month.

—Charlotte Smith, of Rockport, Mass., describes her runaway husband in an advertisement as "a little man, badly crippled in one leg, one leg shorter than the other, false teeth, and wears a bald head."

—It is said that the cause of Count Keratry's sudden removal from his command was the discovery made by M. Gambetta that he intended to hoist the Orleanist banner at the camp of Conlie.

—An analytical memorandum by competent persons has been submitted to the Emperor William, in which the conclusion is arrived at that the appellation "Deutscher Kaiser" is difficult to apply, and that, therefore, the title "Kaiser in Deutschland" should be used.

—While attending the burial of Hugh Lough, Sr., at Hawkesbury, Canada, February 10, Christopher Spratt, aged 86 years, dropped dead beside the grave.

—The Hon. P. F. Causey, ex-Governor of Delaware, died at Milford, Delaware, February 17, at the age of 70. In 1854 he was elected Governor of the State by the Native American or "Know-Nothing" movement, and served the usual term of four years. This was the only public position ever held by him.

—Captain Peter S. Michie, of the United States Army, has been appointed Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the West Point Military Academy, to succeed Dr. W. H. C. Bartlett. Captain Michie is still a young man, having graduated at the academy in 1863, though he had previously served in the field, as the lack of trained officers led to the assignment of the higher cadets to active service before regular graduation. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel in 1865, and still holds that rank. Since the close of the war he has served on the staff of the academy as "Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, Military Signals, and Telegraphing."

—Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, who used to take a prominent part in various movements which have attracted popular attention in this country, is now staying with her husband in Bath, England, where she created quite a sensation recently at a public meeting concerning the new school board, by mounting the rostrum and making a speech on the woman question. The occasion which called forth Mrs. Rose's display of eloquence was the reading of a letter which had been written by Miss Burdett Coutts, reproving the female aspirants for places on the board. The effect of Mrs. Rose resulted in revolutionizing the sentiment of the meeting.

—M. François Paul Jules Grevy, the President of the French Constituent Assembly, is a moderate Republican. He was born at Mont-sous-Vaudrey on the 15th of August, 1813. He was educated at the College of Poligny, and afterward studied law in Paris. While he was a student at the capital the revolution of 1830 broke out, and he took an active part on the popular side. After he had been admitted to the bar he rapidly rose to the front rank of his profession. In the revolution of 1848 he became Commissary of the Provisional Government in his department, and was chosen as the first of the eight Representatives of Jura in the Constituent Assembly by a very large vote. He was a member of the Committee of Justice and Vice President of the Assembly, and soon distinguished himself as one of the finest orators in that body. After the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, Grevy vigorously opposed his administration, and especially denounced the Roman expedition. He continued at every step to dispute the encroachments of the President upon the liberties of the people, and when the *coup d'etat* was accomplished, retired from public life to achieve new successes in his profession. He has since been a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

RAILROADS.

The survey of the branch of the Des Moines Valley Railroad from the main line at Oskaloosa, running directly west through Knoxville to the Missouri River, has been commenced.

—The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company are prospecting for a branch from Grand Junction to Storm Lake. The distance is seventy miles. The road will cut through Calhoun and Sac Counties.

—The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* says:

"We are now enabled to state positively that the recent vote taken in Lafayette Township, Keokuk County, was in favor of the extension of the Washington branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road to Sigourney. All the taxes required having been voted along this east and west line, it may now be considered a sure thing that, before long, Davenport will be in connection with Sigourney by way of Washington. In this connection we may remark that the Cedar Rapids & St. Louis Railroad is an enterprise which was put on foot four years ago, under the name of the St. Louis & Cedar Rapids Railroad. It only reached Ottumwa from the south, although the grading north to Sigourney was about all completed. Delay occurred, and a new company was organized with the name *reported*. Ottumwa having recently voted a tax of about $40,000 to extend this line, and Cedar Rapids having responded with a tax of about the same amount, Sigourney begins to feel that the road may be built. [illegible] ... point eleven miles nearer Davenport. Of course, Sigourney will next look towards connection with Oskaloosa."

—The Warren (Ill.) *Sentinel* of Feb. 21 says:

"Most of our readers know something about the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, projected from Joliet, via Aurora, and completed from Aurora to Oregon. The objective point is Dubuque. The company are said to control the Bellevue Railroad, now building to Dubuque. The easiest way to reach there, it appears, would be via Savanna, crossing the river to Sabula in conjunction with [illegible] ..."

—The St. Louis *Republican* of Feb. 21 says:

[illegible]

LONDON.

The Future of France.

The Rush to Paris.

Napoleon's Partisans in England.

Organizations to Aid the Destitute French.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Feb. 2.

THE "EFFACEMENT OF ENGLAND."

The terms which Germany is reported to demand of France have caused the direst consternation in England, but are, evidently, exaggerated. Whatever philosophers may say, the multitude cannot reconcile themselves to the thought that France is to be trampled out in the dust, is to be ever under the shade of Germany, and to struggle, for years, in weakness and poverty. A few voices are raised in deprecation of the popular anger, and the nation is warned of the dangers of giving offence to a gigantic military power. But it is only fair to say that, when the feelings are touched, such considerations weigh but little. It is a startling prospect,—not of England standing alone in her disputes with Russia, and of France, gallant, intellectual France, a third-rate State, living in the misery and humiliation of another Poland.

But of what good is the sympathy of the English people, save in feeding the hungry and putting blankets on the beds of the deserving poor? Mr. Frederick Harrison, the ablest leader of the new radical school, does not hesitate to term a new essay he has written, "The Effacement of England." He begins with asserting that the object of Germany is to wipe France out of the list of European powers, and he allows that moral force is no good. "To offer good morals to Prussia is to become her plaything or her parasite. You might as well throw tracts and hymn-books to a tiger." The policy of inaction, he says, will lead to the effacement of England; but that doom, I fear, would be more surely realized if England sent out her wretched brute force to fight the four mighty armies now triumphant in France. And yet the possibility of Germany becoming all-powerful on the seas, and getting a footing in India renders John Bull ready for what is rash and even hopeless. Public opinion will certainly be expressed whether Germany likes it or no—consequently you may expect considerable coolness between the nations. And yet I verily believe if France took back the Emperor Napoleon, the people here would forgive the conqueror. A country that had fallen so low, deserved, they would say, no independent existence.

We wait the debates in Parliament with lively anxiety. For the moment the cry is mainly for France, and the German residents here are excessively angry. I hear them threaten what their empire will do. Clearly, they are unable to understand the meaning of free discussion. But they will get it in the House of Commons, be the wrath of Germany what it may.

PARIS COURS.

Every third person seems wanting to be in Paris. The residence of the French *Chargé d'Affaires*, and that of the Prussian Ambassador are alike besieged with people bent upon making the journey,—ready to risk every inconvenience, and prepared for any amount of expense. When you think how long the ordinary stream has been pent up, this rush is intelligible. Divided families, merchants and their correspondents; bankers; traders of every sort—all struggling to resume communication. Two of the most eager I have seen were a lawyer who is entrusted with some commission in a chancery suit, and a zealous paper-maker, who assures me there is not enough of the material left in the city for printing the official journal. It will be a delicate task to decide who may enter the city and who may leave it, if there is any attempt to discriminate. The people who get on best, are those who procure a special pass from Count Bernstorff, and the quickest path to the Count's favor is through Baron Hall. You must know that the Count, like his imperial master, is a very pious Christian, and lends special prayer meetings, and I believe lifted up his voice amongst brethren of "all denominations" repeatedly during the "week of prayer." It is not said that he showed any desire for the cessation of killing until German ambition was satisfied, but the world has long ceased to expect a direct application of primitive Christian teaching. The French embassy is under the charge of M. Gisoot, who is not known save to diplomatic officials, but who shows good tact in the midst of peculiarly difficult circumstances. He is hardly aware who are even his present employers, and he certainly cannot determine in his mind who will be his masters a month hence. The Bonapartist conspirators who swarm in London threaten him that the Emperor will return, and he would be hardly human, or at any rate, hardly diplomatic—if he failed to turn his eye occasionally toward the Orleans Princes.

Nothing could be baser than the means by which the Bonapartists are striving to degrade the republic. Their organ here, in the midst of the struggle for the defence, announced in large type, day after day, that the French nation would not be responsible for the loan which was contracted in aid of the national defence, and, after attacking the French Government incessantly, for refusing to give in, it now covers that government with scurrilous abuse for leaving off fighting. The spendthrifts and blacklegs who constituted the imperial court, and who lived on the public exchequer, got no pay last quarter, and they are rabid. The idea that they may be cut in the cold when next quarter day comes, infuriates them. One by one the English admirers of Louis Napoleon are beginning to raise their voices in his behalf, but if France sees that man again to rule over her, she will be despised by every nation in Europe. The imperial prisoner has never lost confidence. He looked to see the old legislative body and the Senate convened, and was disgusted with the summons of an Assembly at Bordeaux. If he comes here he will keep up a style, and poor Queen Victoria, and many of the Ministers, will be bothered between paying their respects to him and their respects to the Orleans party. The two sets detest each other. Nothing can exceed the contempt in which the ex-Emperor and his consort are held by the Duke d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville, and the Count of Paris; and, in turn, no favor has been shown to the latter by the Emperor. If the trio will only plot against each other, and not against the republic, no mischief need be feared. The Emperor must plot somehow. It is his hope. But his rivals have always kept in the attitude of patient waiting.

HELP FOR FRANCE!

Do the people of the United States intend helping the distressed French peasants, farmers, and others? There is no time to lose. The scenes of devastation in the districts through which the invading armies have passed are fearful. Thousands and thousands of all classes had either their houses laid in ruins or all the contents shattered to atoms. Ruin stares them in the face. Nothing more wanton than the destruction worked by the Germans is recorded in history. Putting Paris aside, look at the suburban villages alone. "To these," writes a correspondent on the spot, "will flock their old inhabitants, the refugees now in Paris, the waifs and strays now drifting about the back country. The snug cottages that they left, with the hectare or two of daintily-tilled garden ground, and the winter store of provisions, they will find mere wrecked shells, incapable even of affording their owners a barren shelter. There will be an interval of syncope—that is inevitable—in which the mere keeping to life, without giving a thought to retrieval, will be a problem that many unaided will fail to solve. To face and dissipate the abjectness of this syncope, to plow up the dismal fallow waste of human misery that will be soddening round Paris—that is the task for us. Bread and meat will be wanted as the first requirement, but food alone will not stimulate the people sufficiently to shake off the apathy of despair their surroundings will so inevitably engender. Put spades in their hands; send them kitchen garden seeds and young cabbage plants; give them the chance to feel that they are once more helping themselves, as they were wont to do before the thundercloud of war burst over their heads. The genial spring time is not far off, and the tooth of Paris is very [illegible] after its salad stuff. With judicious help, not administered after a pauperising fashion—and pauperism is far readier than jealousy to grow by what it feeds on—the more humble inhabitants of the villages around Paris might be on their legs again by midsummer." The United States have sympathized with Germany in the war, but no political predilection can now stand in the way. I could quote letter after letter descriptive of the sufferings of the country people, but you must have seen a good many. If there is no separate American organization, let some of those which have their headquarters in London be employed. The first which was started is the French Peasants' Relief Fund, originated by the *Daily News*. Eighteen thousand pounds have been raised, up to the present time, and not one penny has been spent, save in relief. The gentlemen who administer the fund in the distressed districts give their time and their services free of all expense. Indeed, they are large donors themselves to the fund. Among the body of volunteers, famous for their labors, [illegible] Mr. W. H. Bullock of Balliol College, Oxford; Captain Goodenough, R. N.; [illegible] ... The Treasurer is Mr. J. [illegible] ... was established is the War Victims' Fund, an admirable body, conducted by the Quakers. Their London ad[illegible] ... A third body appeal to the farmers of Illinois. It is the French Peasant Farmers' Seed Fund. The Chairman of this fund is Lord Vernon, the President of the Royal Agricultural Society, and, as I am able to testify, the operations are conducted with care and economy. The English farmers are contributing to send seed, and poor people can help them with money with which seed can be bought. Hitherto the farmers have held back, from a fear that the Germans would seize the gifts; but they are now convinced otherwise, and the work is being actively carried on. The organization of the French Société d'Agriculture will be utilized in distribution, that scrutiny will be had from jealousy and despair. The office of this fund is at the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury Square, London. [illegible] ... French Relief Fund, of which the Lord Mayor of London is the head, [illegible] ... and also principally at the unloading of the ...

Paris, an object which will be achieved before this letter can reach Chicago.

I ought to have said that the seed must be in the ground in the course of two months at the date of this letter. In the autumn [illegible] quantity of seed corn was bought by the administrators of the *Daily News* Fund and distributed to the destitute farmers near Sedan. That corn is now coming up beautifully, and the poor souls who had lost everything are saved from destitution.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Work to be Done—General Laws for Corporations—Fees and Salaries—Uniform Practice in Courts—Apportionment of the State—Revision of the Statutes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Great things were expected from this General Assembly. Meeting for the first time under a new constitution, it was not only charged with high responsibilities, it was also favored with signal opportunities. The moment had come for opening to the State a new career of prosperity and progress. Now, let the men gifted with vision to foresee the needs of the future, and able to grapple with its problems, come forward and complete the work so well begun! Such men have not yet appeared. Six weeks of the most valuable portion of the winter have been consumed. The Legislature has been thirty-five days in session. Friday evening both houses adjourned over till Monday morning. At least one-half of the session is gone, and what has been done? Nothing, absolutely nothing. Two, three, or four unimportant bills have been passed, but the real work of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly—the task of changing the laws to suit the provisions of the new constitution—is not yet touched. Let us look for a moment at a few of the laws which are imperatively demanded, and then see what has been actually done toward their preparation.

CORPORATIONS.

1. Begin with corporations. Hitherto we have had, at each session, a vast cloud of private charters of incorporation. All this is now cut off. Such charters must now be obtained by general law. That general law must be so wisely framed as to provide for all the innumerable varieties of money-making corporations, must have the mode of their organization pointed out, their powers carefully enumerated, their duties and liabilities clearly defined. And, in fact, for these some effort has been made. One of the Chicago members has taken much pains in the preparation of a bill intended to cover this ground, which he has already introduced. But what is to become of the rest? Are we to have no more religious, charitable, humane, or benevolent societies? No more historical, literary, or secret societies? Are agricultural societies, horticultural societies, bridge companies, library and lecture associations, every company, all such corporations and voluntary corporate societies forced to cease their labors and be forever at rest? And the colleges, academies, seminaries, schools, and other institutions of learning—what is to become of them? It will not do to say that some of these things are provided for under general laws that now exist. Those laws were enacted at a time when special charters were to be found for all who chose to seek them, and hence there was no inducement for the preparation of a careful general act. But there are eighteen or twenty general acts of this character, existing in shreds and patches, partly repealed and partly in force. Their value may be judged by a single fact. A number of gentlemen desiring to unite in a fund for the purchase of goods at wholesale, with the view of opening and carrying on a co-operative store. After a careful examination it was found that no such arrangement could be made under existing laws. And for the best of reasons. The idea of co-operative stores had its birth and its growth since those laws were made.

FEES AND SALARIES.

2. On this most important subject, no bill of general scope has yet made its appearance. Bills regulating the salaries of Supreme Judges, and of some of the State officers, have been read in one house, but nothing approaching a general law has yet been framed. [illegible]

"All laws fixing the fees of State, county, and township officers shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first General Assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the General Assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered." Art. 10, Sec. 12.

There is no more difficult matter in the whole range of Legislative duty than this same business of fees and salaries. [illegible]

UNIFORM PRACTICE IN COURTS.

3. There is another subject of hardly less importance to the people of this State, that has been, up to this time, utterly neglected. And that is the matter of uniformity in practice in courts of the same class. [illegible]

"All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings, and practice of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments, and decrees of such courts, severally, shall be uniform." Art. 6.

Suppose, again, that the Legislature fails to enact laws to meet these requirements, what is to be accomplished? [illegible] ... must all be made uniform.

APPORTIONMENT.

4. The labor of apportioning the State into Senatorial districts is another task which must be performed this winter. Section 6 of Article 4 says: "The General Assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871," into Senatorial districts. The present law was made ten years ago, namely in January, 1861. [illegible] ... Suppose that nothing is done. The law and the state [illegible]

REVISION.

The various acts on the subject of revenue, for instance. [illegible] ... There are some who think that [illegible] ... I have thus briefly indicated a few of the leading subjects upon which new laws are indispensable, in order to enable the machinery of the government to move forward effectively under the new constitution. [illegible] ... Turning from this [illegible] ... there are a thousand other subjects, hearty [illegible] ... loudly demanded.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 18, 1871.

LEX.

A MYSTERY.

Twenty Thousand Dollars Missing—A Deserted Wife Falls Heir to Her Husband's Estate, and it is Appropriated by a Third Party.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 14.

Seventeen years ago there lived a couple in Charleston, S. C., who had been married some years, and lived happily together. The husband was a sea Captain, Sidney Gough; his wife, an accomplished lady, whose maiden name had been Maria Merryweather. The Captain sailed regularly for European ports in his ship, carrying freights back and forth. In 1854 the owners of the vessel sold her, the trade no longer proving remunerative. The craft was taken to another port and officered by friends of the new owners, thus throwing Captain Gough out of employment.

For some time he remained at his home, but failing to obtain command of a ship, he decided to go to New York, where he hoped to obtain mastery of some vessel trading to the East Indies and China. He left Charleston, saying to his wife that he would remit her money on his arrival at New York. From that day his wife never saw him again.

Possibly he wrote to his wife once; the mails were robbed shortly afterward, and his letter may have been destroyed among many others; but this is purely hypothetical, and is improbable from the fact that she received neither this nor any other letter from him. For months the anxious wife wondered and grieved at the unwarranted silence of her husband. She used every effort to learn if he had arrived in New York, or what had become of him. All inquiries proved unavailing. The deserted wife mourned and yet hoped. A hundred possibilities suggested themselves to her mind; her husband might have been obliged to sail immediately and had no time to write; it might be that he was unable to forward her money, and felt ashamed to send a letter without an inclosure of funds. Then again came the thought that he might no longer live; that some sudden sickness had overtaken him, and that he had died away from home and friends; or that by a misstep he had fallen from the wharf and met his death by that treacherous element through which his ship had traversed so many thousand miles. This latter possibility, that he was dead, gained ground as the years passed, bringing no news of the missing one. Meantime the wife struggled on, living as best she might from the proceeds of music teaching. At last, hope died out.

The desire that her husband might return still existed, but there was no longer excuse for any reasonable expectation of his coming. She went to the North, where her maiden sisters lived. Since then she has resided in Pontiac and other towns in Michigan, supporting herself by giving lessons on the piano-forte.

A year or more ago she was congratulated by two friends upon having received a fortune, but she treated their congratulations as jokes, and thought no more of them for a time. Subsequently some one spoke of how comforting it must be that the fate of her husband was at last made known to her. She expressed her astonishment at the statement, and declared herself ignorant of any news concerning her husband. The friend explained by stating that a notice had appeared to the effect that Captain Gough had died in California, and had left $20,000 to his widow if she still lived. The informant could give no definite idea of the date of the publication, further than it must have been two or three years previous, and that it was in some Detroit paper.

Inquiries showed that others remembered that the item was published, and the most definite information was contained in the following letter received by Mrs. Gough from Mrs. Frederick Wells:

"PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 21.

"MY DEAR MRS. GOUGH: You ask me to write down, as well as I can remember, the particulars of the notice I saw in the papers concerning some property. I can be positive as to what I say, that I saw it in one paper, and I am convinced in my own mind that it was the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, about four years ago, probably five. [illegible] ... I wish you could get at the facts of the case, and that they might prove for your advantage. Yours affectionately,

"HATTIE WELLS."

The evidence thus far developed is very meagre, yet is sufficient to render the following statement worthy of credence: Captain Sidney Gough, after leaving Charleston, came to California, and succeeded in acquiring some money, whether $20,000 or less cannot be determined. Neither is it known if he lived here by his right name. Having been taken ill, and finding himself dying, he entrusted the property to a friend, to be by him conveyed to his wife, Mrs. Maria Gough. The friend proved faithless, and retained the property. He, in turn, died, and, by the terms of his will (so it is supposed), conveyed the estate to its rightful owner, and the advertisement was published in accordance with the directions of the will.

This notice was never seen by Mrs. Gough, and it is but recently that she has gained any knowledge of its existence. Parties are now engaged in searching through files of several Detroit papers for the notice. Were it known where Captain Gough lived while in California, and the name by which he passed, the task of discovering the property would be greatly simplified; but even the name of his untrustworthy friend is unknown. Should any one who reads this be conversant with any facts having a bearing on this case, he is requested to communicate them at once to the *Chronicle*, that they may be put in possession of Mrs. Gough, and our exchanges are also requested to aid in giving publicity to the circumstances above narrated.

Dr. Schoeppe Resigns His Claims on the Estate of Miss Steinnecke.

Carlisle (Feb. 16) Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dr. Schoeppe—in whose behalf a petition for pardon, signed by several thousand citizens of Cumberland County, is shortly to be presented to Governor Geary, and whose case has caused considerable interest all over the United States—has lately resigned all his claims upon the estate of the late Miss Steinnecke, arising from a will which the lady had left in his favor, for benevolent and charitable purposes. [illegible] ... dated Carlisle, Pa., February 14, 1871, and F. E. Beltzhoover, Esq., attorney-at-law. It disposes of the total amount of her property, which is valued at $[illegible], in the following manner: $5,000 to the German Lutheran Church of Carlisle, Pa.; $20,000 for the erection of a hospital within the borough of Carlisle for poor sick persons of Cumberland County and of the State of Pennsylvania; $[illegible], the interest thereof endowed as salary for a resident physician of the hospital erected by the sum above mentioned; $14,000, the interest thereof to be expended for hospital purposes, according to the disposition of the Board of Managers of the said hospital, with the proviso that any surplus of the interest of these $14,000 which has not been used for hospital purposes be invested in defraying the expenses of the medical education of a young man of Cumberland County, of respectable family and good character, who shall receive the first practical rudiments of his medical education in the hospital above mentioned, and through the resident physician of the said hospital.

As Trustee and President of the Board of Managers, to whom these the deed of assignment is made for the nominal sum of $1, has been appointed J. [illegible] Zitzer, M. D., of Carlisle, one of the most experienced and prominent surgeons and physicians of Cumberland County and vicinity.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Rain-Fall and Improved Crop Prospects.

The Steamship Project for New Zealand and Australia.

Indian Troubles in Arizona.

The Supreme Court and the Chinese.

Colonization Scheme of Lower California.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.

Since my last the prospects for an immense grain crop in California this year have immensely improved. The rain-fall in various parts of the State, embracing the principal wheat-growing districts, has been in the aggregate, thus far, only from five to seven inches, say one-half the amount absolutely necessary to secure a fair crop, and somewhat less than one-third of the annual average. The weather has been generally cool, but pleasant, and the farmers, warned by past experience, have made the best use of their time. There is at least 25 per cent more land now plowed and sown, or being sown with grain at this time than ever before, and the plowing and sowing is still going on. The early sown grain fields are looking finely, though a month backward. In Sonoma County and the Napa Valley the grain is from five to seven inches in height, and well rooted. In that direction a full crop is now nearly assured, and in other parts of the State a few more good rains will place the farmers "out of the woods." With fair rains during the remainder of this month and in early March, we can safely count upon a crop of 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels of wheat this year in California, which would give us an export surplus of 10,000,000 to 15,000 centals, at the lowest estimate. There is every reason to expect more rain immediately.

THE NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

The *faux pas* made by Holladay & Co., in the person sent out to New Zealand to act as their agent in inaugurating the negotiations for a steamship line between San Francisco and the British Colonies in the South Pacific, produced the legitimate result and came near ruining the entire scheme. No sooner, however, did Mr. Vogel, Postmaster General of New Zealand, ascertain the true position and character of the party with whom he had been negotiating, than he determined to move in the matter in person and negotiate at once with the principals. He accordingly started for the United States, with his family, at once, and at Honolulu met Captain J. B. M. Stewart, of San Francisco, the agent sent out by Mr. Webb, and the two, going to work like sensible men, soon had a new plan for the line drawn up and agreed upon. With this—which will prove satisfactory to the New Zealand, Australian, and San Francisco merchants and business men, alike—they arrived here on the steamer last week, and communicated with Mr. Webb and other parties East by telegraph. The Merchants' Exchange or Chamber of Commerce took up the matter warmly, and yesterday the negotiations were all satisfactorily concluded, and Mr. Vogel and family, Captain Stewart and others, started East this evening to conclude the business at Washington. It now only requires the action of Congress, in the matter of the subsidy, to have the line in immediate operation. I think that provision should be made for the substitution of iron screw steamers for the wooden side-wheelers in the line within a given reasonable time; but beyond that I cannot see that the public require any further guarantee for the carrying out of this important enterprise with promptness, energy, and good faith. It would certainly appear that we have an opportunity to open up a trade in this direction which will eventually be of great advantage to the United States, as well as to our trans-Pacific neighbors. Mr. Vogel will pass through Chicago a day or two in advance of this letter, and you will have an opportunity of judging of the importance of this enterprise from his own statements,—which, I may add, if less glowing and high-colored than those of the party who first visited Chicago on this business, have the merit of being those of a gentleman of a character to entitle them to full credence.

A SHAME TO OUR COUNTRY.

Is it possible that the government and people of the United States will long tolerate the condition of affairs now existing in Arizona? Are the hardy settlers of that far frontier Territory to be abandoned to the tender mercies of the ruthless Apache, and one of the richest portions of our national domain to be allowed to go back to primeval barbarism? Can the people east of the Rocky Mountains hear unmoved, month after month, the cry of their brothers, sisters, and friends going up for assistance? Day after day cold-blooded murders repeated, families butchered, men shot down in the fields, children brained or burned alive, young girls carried off into captivity worse than death, mothers mutilated and tortured with a cold-blooded ingenuity which none but incarnate fiends are capable of, and no help comes.

Instead of joining hands with the settlers and making a campaign in force against the red devils, and driving them upon reservations or exterminating them, our military authorities send a few soldiers there to be scattered over the country in detached posts, utterly worthless for purposes either of offence or defence, and absolutely prohibit the settlers from taking the field in person and fighting for their homes and families. [illegible] ... In common decency the government should take measures to protect effectively the settlers of Arizona, or order the settlements all broken up, draw off its nearly useless soldiers, and pay the settlers for the improvements they are thus compelled to abandon. Having travelled over all parts of the Territory, knowing its capacity and resources, and being familiar with the horrible condition of affairs now existing there, I cannot think of the subject without swearing, nor speak of it without losing my temper, and cursing everybody in any way responsible for the disgrace thus brought upon our nation. We expend millions in the acquisition of ice fields in Alaska and profitless coffee plantations in San Domingo, threaten war against our weak neighbors in the south, that we may rob them of more territory, and then sit down and see with indifference our kindred butchered in the territory we already honestly possess. If this is not enough to disgust a man with the pretence we make of being an enterprising Christian nation, I don't know what is. I am half minded to move to the Sandwich Islands; they at least protect the lives of citizens in that contemptible little Kanaka kingdom.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

Since the recent infamous decision in the Supreme Court of California, denying the right of Congress to annul, by constitutional amendment, the acts of the California Legislature excluding Chinese testimony from our courts, in cases where white men are parties, there is a marked increase in the number of outrages perpetrated by the ruling race on the unfortunate Celestials. Every day our school boys demonstrate the superiority of the Caucasian civilization by knocking down or otherwise savagely maltreating the unprotected Mongolians. A few days since, a little Chinese boy, employed in a family to take care of children, was set upon by a gang of loafer white boys in the southern part of the city, knocked down and brutally beaten, from sheer cussedness. A gentleman who was passing rescued the child from his assailants; but he was not only insulted and threatened by the young ruffians, but also by the grown-up brutes who sympathized with them. He had hardly got out of the crowd when the boy was again knocked down and beaten until he was insensible, when his young assailants decamped, and some pitying strangers took him to a drug store and thence to the hospital. (I would here state that this, like many similar affairs, occurred in the year of grace 1871, in the Christian State of California, and United States of America.) The Sheriff of Trinity County having been indicted by the United States grand jury, in this city, for collecting the "foreign miners' tax" from the Chinese, contrary to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the Attorney General of the State calls on the mining counties, whose revenues will be affected by the cutting off of the receipts from this source, to contribute toward a common fund for the defence of the illustrious defendant, and the vindication of the supremacy of the laws of California over those of the United States and the Federal Constitution. You will observe that we are progressing a little, after all, and that the doctrine of State-rights is not wholly overthrown by the lamentable result of the late unpleasantness between its adversaries in arms and the hireling soldiery of Uncle Sam.

NOT SO BLACK AFTER ALL.

While there is, unfortunately, much to regret in some of the aspects of life in California, it is by far too common a practice with people who really know very little about the subject, especially correspondents from the East just landed on this side the Sierra, to indulge in sweeping condemnation of every phase of social life on this side of the continent, and denounce our State society as rotten to the core. A letter of this character, published in the Chicago *Journal*, recently, and written by Mrs. Holden, or Holbrook, late Miss Mattie L. Evarts, was in part repeated here, and was commented upon in no flattering manner. The fact is, that society is just about as artificial and corrupt here as it is in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Boston, and not a whit more so. The vices common to all these places flourish in similar degree in San Francisco; but that marital infidelity is more common, or adulterous intercourse among the unmarried more general than elsewhere, is not true. In ten years' connection with the press of California I have had a pretty good chance to study the character of society in all its phases, and I believe that I know more about the subject, so far as San Francisco is concerned, than the lady quoted. Gambling, I am sorry to say, is a more common vice with us than it is with you; but in many other vices, as bad or even more demoralizing, I believe that Chicago can discount San Francisco any day.

SPEAKING OF GAMBLING

reminds me of a good joke which occurred since I commenced to write this letter. Mr. J. H. Gamble, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, advertised this morning for a "nurseryman to attend to a ranche which he has on the Alameda side of the San Francisco Bay. Soon after he came down this morning, a negro, who was irreverently described by one of the company's employes as "Tall as Bunker Hill monument and black as hell's smokestack," poked his head into the door and inquired for "de boss." Mr. Gamble was pointed out, and he accosted him with, "Well, boss, I hears you wants to hire a nuss?" "Hire a nurse," replied Mr. Gamble, thoughtfully. "Oh, I see! I want to hire a nurseryman to take charge of a nursery." "Well, boss, dats de same thing, of course. A woman who takes care of a nursery must be a nuss; dat stands to reason." The other occupants of the office burst into a hearty laugh, and the astonished colored citizen slammed the door behind him and walked off, muttering [illegible]

thing to himself, evidently impressed with the idea that he had been shabbily dealt with. Mr. Gamble can't get over it, but at this time, the joke is all the better.

AND SPEAKING OF NURSERIES

reminds me of another fact of interest, indirectly, at least, to the people of the Western States. Heretofore the purely tropical and semi-tropical fruits have only been cultivated to any extent in Southern California, the general impression being that they would not flourish as well in Central and Northern California. But experiments made within the past few years have demonstrated that Central California is peculiarly adapted to the culture of such fruit. The oranges and lemons raised in Sonoma County, and even in Alameda, prove to be of the finest quality, and we never have frosts sufficient to injure the trees, as in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. The olive flourishes throughout the State. The guava—from which the guava jelly of commerce is made—is now growing successfully right here in San Francisco, the trees being of all stages of maturity. The chirimoya, the most delicious fruit of the tropics, ripened, last year, in San Joaquin County. The fig flourishes everywhere, and many other tropical and semi-tropical fruits are being experimented on with success. These facts being made known, our farmers are turning their attention to the business, and, at this time, tens of thousands of orange, lemon, lime, and similar trees are being set out in the counties around the bay of San Francisco. Ten years hence you may draw all your supplies of such fruit from the Pacific shores instead of those of the Mediterranean, and the whole interior of the continent will supply itself from this market. If any of your people want to invest in houses in California, and go into the business of orange-raising on a large scale, now is the time for them to do it.

SUMMED UP.

The eighteenth attempt to colonize the desert peninsula of Lower California has failed like the rest. It turned out just as predicted some months ago in THE TRIBUNE. The company, numbering among its Directors and stockholders—unless their circulars lie—Ben Butler, General John A. Logan, and many others, who for the moment gave character to the enterprise, has spent a large sum of money for somebody in advertising, and deceiving, so induce settlers to go down to Magdalena Bay and help them to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. The few immigrants are now getting back the best way they can, broken, dispirited, and filled with the bitterest feelings against the heartless authors of their misfortunes. A more villainous scheme to defraud the unwary and unsuspecting public was never put on foot, and it will be a wonder if some of the victims of the outrageous misrepresentations which were published with regard to the country and its resources do not commence actions for damages against the company's agent and the whole list of stockholders and Directors who can be shown to have been connected with it. The scheme has utterly failed, and the "colonization," such as it was, may be considered at an end. Adios!

ALTAMONTE.

General Sheridan in Italy.

Florence (Jan. 31) Correspondence of the New York Times.

General Sheridan has been the most conspicuous figure among actors and objects of complimentary attentions during more than a week. A representative man of ours of any sort, with European renown, is snatched at with eagerness, to be drenched with flatteries by foreign and native hunters of heroes. The King went off to Turin after the military dinner, but left with the General the key of his hunting-box in the park of San Rossore, near Pisa. There is little time left for such amusements, with so many invitations to dine, dance and drink in hospitable houses. Some not over-scrupulous, political Brahmins, have discovered in the successful soldier a shining mark, whom newspaper writers, seeing the General coming from the Prussian camp, gave him a diplomatic mission with an eye to peace. A Florence journal, given to pleasantries, tells the following story, which, if not a *vero* e *ben trovato*, as the Italian say. On the evening of the King's dinner, the eighty or more Generals and other military officials, invited to meet the guests of the Sovereign, were meeting in one of the rooms of the palace to get their first view of the American soldier. They formed, as can be easily fancied, a brilliant group, with their breasts covered with the medals and stars and ribbons of orders, and uniforms resplendent with color and gold. Very soon the little, stout knot of a General entered, wearing his simple blue tunic, ornamented only with a few gilt stars and bands. All eyes were turned with curiosity to discover upon his breast the badges of honor bestowed by the government, or the head of the State, upon the hero of so many successful fights. The only reward for the search was the discovery of a minute emblem in the form of a cipher set in brilliants, worn on the lapel. "Pray, General, what is that device you wear?" inquired the spokesman, who made it his duty to satisfy the curiosity of the rest. "That is the badge of the New York Temperance Society," replied the quick-witted American of Irish descent. Whether the declaration was confirmed after the quality of the King's wine had been proved, the account does not add.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

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OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

[illegible]

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY

&

LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Upham's Depilatory Powder.

[illegible]

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

[illegible]

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

[illegible]

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

WALTHAM WATCHES.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

565 & 567 Broadway,

[illegible]

WALTHAM WATCHES,

[illegible]

Goods Sent by Express C. O. D.

WATCH CASES.

The Last Patent Stiffened

GOLD WATCH CASES

[illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

ONE OF THE FINEST STOCKS

Watches, Chains, [illegible]

Diamond Jewelry [illegible]

of New York [illegible]

prices defy competition [illegible]

for sale by [illegible]

100 [illegible]

THE RECENT TRAGEDY.

Investigation of the Hansen Homicide by Competent Authority.

Policeman Hanratta Before the Criminal Court.

Testimony Produced on Yesterday—More Forthcoming To-day.

Policeman Hanratta was yesterday produced from the County Jail in the Criminal Court, Judge Farwell presiding, in obedience to the mandate of a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued upon the relation of the prisoner on Monday morning last. The return of the Sheriff set forth, of course, simply the fact that the prisoner is held in custody in the common jail by virtue of the Coroner's order, upon the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which sat in investigation of the death of Neils P. Hansen, [illegible] ... day last. [illegible]

[illegible]

Benjamin C. Miller testified that [illegible]

[illegible]

John Sohle, a bartender [illegible]

[illegible]

To the Court: [illegible]

[illegible]

Policeman No. [illegible]

[illegible]

DEFENCE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

[illegible] ... THE [illegible] ... Greenbacks [illegible] in Go[illegible] ... Alleged Atte[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO.

Rain-Fall and Improved Crop Prospects.

The Steamship Project for New Zealand and Australia.

Indian Troubles in Arizona.

The Supreme Court and the Chinese.

Colonization Scheme of Lower California.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.

Since my last the prospects for an immense grain crop in California this year have immensely improved. The rain-fall in various parts of the State, embracing the principal wheat-growing districts, has been in the aggregate, thus far, only from five to seven inches, say one-half the amount absolutely necessary to secure a fair crop, and somewhat less than one-third of the annual average. The weather has been generally cool, but pleasant, and the farmers, warned by past experience, have made the best use of their time. There is at least 25 per cent more land now plowed and sown, or being sown with grain at this time than ever before, and the plowing and sowing is still going on. The early sown grain fields are looking finely, though a month backward. In Sonoma County and the Napa Valley the grain is from five to seven inches in height, and well rooted. In that direction a full crop is now nearly assured, and in other parts of the State a few more good rains will place the farmers "out of the woods." With fair rains during the remainder of this month and in early March, we can safely count upon a crop of 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels of wheat this year in California, which would give us an export surplus of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 centals, at the lowest estimate. There is every reason to expect more rain immediately.

THE NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

The first payment made by Holladay & Co. to the person sent out to New Zealand to act as their agent in inaugurating the negotiations for a steamship line between San Francisco and the British Colonies in the South Pacific, produced the legitimate result and came near ruining the entire scheme. No sooner, however, did Mr. Vogel, Postmaster General of New Zealand, ascertain the true position and character of the party with whom he had been negotiating, than he determined to move in the matter in person and negotiate direct with the principals. He accordingly started for the United States, with his family, at once, and at Honolulu met Captain J. B. M. Stewart, of San Francisco, the agent sent out by Mr. Webb, and the two, going to work like sensible men, soon had a new plan for the line drawn up and agreed upon. With this—which will prove satisfactory to the New Zealand, Australian, and San Francisco merchants and business men, alike—they arrived here on the steamer last week, and communicated with Mr. Webb and other parties East by telegraph. The Merchants' Exchange or Chamber of Commerce took up the matter warmly, and yesterday the negotiations were all satisfactorily concluded, and Mr. Vogel and family, Captain Stewart and others, started East this morning to conclude the business at Washington. It now only requires the action of Congress, in the matter of the subsidy, to have the line in immediate operation. I think that provision should be made for the substitution of iron screw steamers for the wooden side-wheelers in the line within a given reasonable time; but beyond that I cannot see that the public require any further guarantee for the carrying out of this important enterprise with promptness, energy, and good faith. It would certainly appear that we have an opportunity to open up a trade in this direction which will eventually be of great advantage to the United States, as well as to our trans-Pacific neighbors. Mr. Vogel will pass through Chicago a day or two in advance of this letter, and you will have an opportunity of judging of the importance of this enterprise from his own statements—which, I may add, if less glowing and high-colored than those of the party who first visited Chicago on this business, have the merit of being those of a gentleman and of a character to entitle them to full credence.

A SHAME TO OUR COUNTRY.

Is it possible that the government and people of the United States will long tolerate the condition of affairs now existing in Arizona? Are the hardy settlers of that far frontier Territory to be abandoned to the tender mercies of the ruthless Apache, and one of the richest portions of our national domain to be allowed to go back to primeval barbarism? ... [illegible]

Instead of joining hands with the settlers and making a campaign in force against the Indians, ... [illegible]

JOHN CHINAMAN.

Since the recent infamous decision in the Supreme Court of California, denying the right of Congress to annul, by constitutional amendment, the acts of the California Legislature excluding Chinese testimony from our courts, in cases where white men are parties, there is a marked increase in the number of outrages perpetrated by the ruling race on the unfortunate Celestials. Every day our school boys demonstrate the superiority of the Caucasian civilization by knocking down or otherwise savagely maltreating the unprotected Mongolians. ... [illegible]

NOT SO BLACK AFTER ALL.

[illegible]

... thinks to himself, evidently impressed with the idea ... at this time, the joke is all the better.

AND SPEAKING OF SUNSHINE,

reminds me of another fact of interest, indirectly, at least, to the people of the Western States. Heretofore the purely-tropical and semi-tropical fruits have only been cultivated to any extent in Southern California, the general impression being that they would not flourish so well in Central and Northern California. But experiments made within the past few years have demonstrated that Central California is peculiarly adapted to the culture of such fruit. The oranges and lemons raised in Sonoma County, and even in Alameda, prove to be of the finest quality, and we never have frosts sufficient to injure the trees, as in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. The olive flourishes throughout the State. The guava—from which the guava jelly of commerce is made—is now growing successfully right here in San Francisco, the fruit being in all stages of maturity. The chirimoya, the most delicious fruit of the tropics, flourished last year, in San Joaquin County. The fig flourishes everywhere, and many other tropical and semi-tropical fruits are being experimented on with success. These facts being made known, our farmers are turning their attention to the business, and, at this time, tons of thousands of orange, lemon, lime, and similar trees are being set out in the counties around the bay of San Francisco. Ten years hence you may draw all your supplies of such fruit from the Pacific shores instead of those of the Mediterranean, and the whole interior of the continent will supply itself from this market. If any of your people want to invest in homes in California, and go into the business of orange-raising on a large scale, now is the time for them to do it.

SUMMED UP.

The eighteenth attempt to colonize the desert peninsula of Lower California has failed like the rest. It turned out just as predicted some months ago in THE TRIBUNE. The company, numbering among its Directors and stockholders—unless their circulars lie—Ben Butler, General John A. Logan, and many others, who for the moment gave character to the enterprise, has spent a large sum of money for somebody in advertising, and endeavoring to induce settlers to go down to Magdalena Bay and help them to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. The few immigrants are now getting back the best way they can, broken, dispirited, and filled with the bitterest feelings against the heartless authors of their misfortunes. A more villainous scheme to delude the unwary and unsuspecting public was never put on foot, and it will be a wonder if some of the victims of the outrageous misrepresentations which were published with regard to the country and its resources do not commence actions for damages against the company's agent, and the whole list of stockholders and Directors who can be shown to have lent their names to it. The scheme has utterly failed, and the "colonization," such as it was, may be considered at an end. *Adios!* ALTAMONTE.

General Sheridan in Italy.

Florence (Jan. 24) Correspondence of the New York Times.

General Sheridan has been the most conspicuous figure among actors and objects of complimentary attentions during more than a week. A representative man of ours of any sort, with European renown, is snatched at with eagerness, to be drenched with flatteries, by foreign and native hunters of heroes. The King went off to Turin after the military dinner, but left with the General the key of his hunting-box in the park of San Rossore, near Pisa. There is little time left for such amusements, with so many invitations to dine, dance and drink in hospitable houses. Some not over-acute people, political Bohemians, have discovered in the successful soldier a rising man; while newspaper writers, seeing the General coming from the Prussian camp, gave him a diplomatic mission with an eye to peace. A Florence journal, given to pleasantries, tells the following story, which, *se non è vero è ben trovato*, as the Italian say. On the evening of the King's dinner, the eighty or more Generals and other military officials, invited to meet the guests of the Sovereign, were meeting in one of the rooms of the palace to get their first view of the American soldier. They formed, as can be easily fancied, a brilliant group, with their breasts covered with the medals and stars and ribbons of orders, and uniforms resplendent with color and gold. Very soon the little oaknot of a General entered, wearing his simple blue tunic, ornamented only with a few gold stars and bands. All eyes were turned with curiosity to discover upon the breast the badges of honor bestowed by the government, or the head of the State, upon the hero of a so many successful fights. The only reward for the search was the discovery of a minute emblem in the form of a clipping, in brilliants, worn on the lapel. "Pray, General, what is that device you wear?" inquired the spokesman, who made it his duty to satisfy the curiosity of the rest. "That is the badge of the New York Temperance Society," replied the quick-witted American of Irish descent. Whether the declaration was confirmed after the quality of the King's wine had been proved, the account does not add.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

[illegible]

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS.

47 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Chicago,

General Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Indiana.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Upham's Depilatory Powder.

[illegible]

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

[illegible]

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

[illegible]

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

WALTHAM WATCHES.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

565 & 567 Broadway,

invite attention to their large stock of

WALTHAM WATCHES,

And the Low Prices at which they are Selling them. ...

Goods Sent by Express C. O. D.

WATCH CASES.

The Ladd Patent Stiffened GOLD WATCH CASES.

[illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

ONE OF THE FINEST STOCKS OF Watches, Chains, Diamonds, and Diamond Jewelry to be found west of New York ...

For sale by ... 150 LAKE-ST.

THE RECENT TRAGEDY.

Investigation of the Hansen Homicide by Competent Authority.

Policeman Hanratta Before the Criminal Court.

Testimony Produced on Yesterday—More Forthcoming To-day.

Policeman Hanratta was yesterday produced from the County Jail, in the Criminal Court, Judge Farwell presiding, in obedience to the mandate of a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued upon the relation of the prisoner on Monday morning last. The return of the Sheriff set forth, of course, simply the fact that the prisoner is held in custody in the common jail by virtue of the Coroner's warrant, issued upon the recommendation of the Coroner's jury, which sat to investigate the cause of the death of Neils P. Hansen, policeman, who came suddenly to his death on the night of Saturday last. The hearing of testimony was by no means completed. ... [illegible]

DR. MILLER'S TESTIMONY.

Benjamin C. Miller, M. D., County Physician, testified that he made a post-mortem examination of a body, represented to be that of Hansen, ... [illegible] ... was the gunshot wound.

JOHN SOHLE'S EVIDENCE.

[illegible]

GEORGE J. BUSY.

[illegible]

ANOTHER WITNESS.

[illegible]

POSTPONED.

The investigation was then adjourned until 9 a. m. to-day.

Charles H. Reed, Esq., moved the Court to hold the witness, John Sohle, to bail, to be forthcoming. The Court ordered him to give bail, which was immediately forthcoming, in the sum of $1,000.

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Greenbacks Not a Legal Tender in Gold Contracts.

Alleged Attempt to Swindle in a Real Estate Transaction.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

GOLD VS. GREENBACKS.

An opinion has lately been filed, at Ottawa, by the Supreme Court, on the above question, whether greenbacks are a legal tender on gold contracts, a synopsis of which opinion is as follows: The case is that of McGoon v. Shirk. Judge Breese, in delivering the opinion of the court, says: "The question presented by the record in this case is, can a promissory note payable in terms in American gold be discharged by a tender of United States Treasury notes, the promissory note having been executed subsequent to the passage of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, called the Legal-Tender act?" ... [illegible]

Circuit Court.

ALLEGED LAND FRAUD.

A bill was filed by Robert J. Edmonds to set aside a writing purporting to be a contract. The defendants are Julius A. C. Thompson, Eli G. Hunt, ... [illegible]

Criminal Court.

CASE NOT CONCLUDED.

The trial of George Harris and James Jacques, who are charged with stealing a child, ... was continued.

SENTENCED.

Scott Rainsforth was brought up under two indictments for larceny, to both of which he pleaded guilty. ... [illegible]

The Police Courts.

BEFORE JUSTICE SUMMERFIELD.

Jerry Millington, a colored gentleman, was accused of stealing some silverware from the house of Mr. Minchell on Fourth avenue. ... [illegible]

—James McGuire, sometimes called Campo, and John Harvey are not popular with the police force. ... [illegible]

—George Woods, quite a youngster, was called to account for a burglary on the store No. 81 Clark street. ... [illegible]

BEFORE JUSTICE BANYON.

The malevolent reporter of a certain evening paper ... [illegible]

A Challenge on Twins.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I challenge any County Marshal in the Northwestern States, ... [illegible]

A COAL FAMINE.

The Crisis Reached—Inevitable Contest Between Capital and Labor—The Miners' Union to be Broken Up—No More Coal to Leave the Mines—The Business Almost Suspended.

Philadelphia (Feb. 19) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The most gigantic combination ever made in the interests of capital was perfected on Wednesday last at the New York office of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. It embraces every carrying company which enters the anthracite coal regions, the majority of the operators and associations engaged in mining that article, and many of the largest owners of iron works in the Lehigh and Schuylkill Valleys. The proceedings of the meeting were kept secret, but it is now certainly known that an alliance has been effected, the object of which is to blot out of existence the various labor unions of the miners, which are famous as the most powerful organizations of the kind in the world. This is to be accomplished by a strict blockade of the coal regions until the several associations shall be disrupted through the operation of famine. ... [illegible]

Such, in brief, is the explanation of the statement published on Saturday, that the tolls from Wilkesbarre to Elizabethport, over the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads, had been raised to $7.10 per ton. The Reading Railroad has made a corresponding advance in its freights, having more than doubled them. ... [illegible]

Meanwhile, the general public are subjected to the imminent risk of a coal famine more terrible than any which they have previously endured. ... [illegible]

In the coal regions the excitement is, of course, intense, and violence to property, if not to persons, is greatly feared. ... [illegible]

On the 1st of December the men employed by the three great Northern, or New York, companies, as they are called here, ceased working on account of a proposed reduction of 40 per cent in their wages. ... [illegible]

"PROPOSITION FOR ADJUSTING WAGES FOR 1871.— ..." [illegible]

This agreement was submitted to the different branches of the W. B. A. for ratification, and was adopted by them, but on Jan. 27, 1871, Schuylkill County resolved to adhere to a $3 basis, by the following resolution of the Executive Committee of the W. B. A.: ... [illegible]

The above increase in the demands of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association is used as one of the strongest reasons for breaking up that organization. ... [illegible]

At the bidding of the Grand Council, all work was instantly stopped. ... [illegible]

Mr. Gowen then left the meeting, and after a short speech from Wm. Kendrick, President of the Anthracite Board of Trade, in which he recommended careful and deliberative action upon any business which might come up, a committee of five Schuylkill operators and five Walnut street dealers ... [illegible] ... to an adjourned meeting at Pottsville, to be called by himself. The meeting will be held in Pottsville on Thursday next.

The President of the French Assembly.

From the New York Tribune.

M. Grévy, who has been elected to the important position of President of the French Constituent Assembly, has already been conspicuous in French politics. He was born in 1813 in the department of the Jura, ... [illegible] ... his great popularity, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly of 1848, by 65,000 votes, and was thus the first of the eight representatives from the department.

In the Assembly, he served on the Committee on Justice, and acted as Vice President. He spoke frequently from the tribune, and was regarded as one of the ablest and most fearless of the speakers of the Democratic party. ... [illegible] ... which he has been chosen.

WALL STREET CRIMINALS.

The Van Eeten Gang of Forgers Broken Up—Confession of Van Eeten—History of Recent Heavy Forgeries—Arrest of Van Eeten's Chief "Pal."

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 18.

The Board of Brokers resolved about a year ago to make a vigorous effort to be made to rid Wall street of the dangerous presence of certain gangs of forgers and robbers, who were every now and then plundering the street of much money. A well-known detective was instructed to prosecute every case to conviction, putting an end to the system under which robbers escaped punishment by giving back a portion of their spoils. It is due to the great energy and skill of this officer, Thomas Sampson, with his various assistants, that Wall street to-day is much safer from depredations than at any period in the past. The arrests and discoveries made subsequent to the capture, last month, of the notorious Lewis M. Van Eeten, *alias* Van Tassell, *alias* Livingston, *alias* Phillips, have resulted in the breaking up of the most formidable gang of forgers that has ever infested the street. The evidence against Van Eeten is so conclusive that when arraigned, during the present week, he pleaded guilty, and is now awaiting sentence. He, in the meantime, signified his desire to make a full confession of his crimes, and to aid in the conviction of his accomplices, or, rather, of a portion of them, who, he believed, had attempted to deprive him of his share of booty. His confession is a very interesting document, and has been of great service in leading to proofs of criminality in the case of several persons, but is vitiated by falsehood in two important respects. He says he did not know that a certain check for $75,500, which he is proved to have passed, was a forgery; and he inculpates with himself not only some of his known accomplices, but also some persons who, by the best possible evidence, have been proved to have had no connection with him.

Van Eeten was tried last summer for forging a check, but on account of the disagreement of the jury he escaped conviction and was released on bail, when he returned to his former haunts in the vicinity of Wall street. He was closely watched, and it was soon discovered that he was preparing to pass a forged check for a large amount. He assumed the name of John B. Livingston, and in September opened negotiations with Mr. Gilman, President of a railroad in Alabama, for the purchase of $100,000 in bonds of his road. Mr. Gilman promptly informed as to Livingston's character, and was requested, in case a check was offered, to receive it. Livingston, however, shied away from Gilman, and was traced to the firms of George Opdyke & Co., where he professed to wish to purchase $100,000 in bonds of the Rock Island Railroad, and of T. C. Durant & Co., where he asked for a large amount of Pacific Railroad bonds. These houses were also requested to let him proceed in his negotiations, but in each case he abandoned his attempt.

Soon after, however, during the absence of Officer Sampson, who had broken an arm, he developed his plans in full. George W. Chadwick here appears upon the scene; he introduces Van Eeten to Cyrus G. Clark, a broker, of No. 43 Exchange place; Clark informs them that Wells, Fargo & Co. have for sale some bonds of a railroad in Pennsylvania; Van Eeten proposes to buy $150,000 worth; the price is arranged between Clark and the company; and then Van Eeten hastens to the Commercial Warehouse Company's office, just across the street, and arranges with the officers to get a loan as soon as possible on as many of the bonds as can be obtained by the hypothecation of the bonds; on the night of Tuesday, October 11, Van Eeten, Chadwick, and Clark meet at the Astor House and arrange for the consummation of the business on the succeeding day; Clark, next day, requests Mr. Goddard, the treasurer of Wells, Fargo & Co., to bring the bonds to his (Clark's) office, where he introduces Van Eeten, under the name of Livingston; Van Eeten carefully examines the bonds, sees that the coupons are all right, and, after much deliberation, gives Mr. Goddard a check for $77,500, purporting to be drawn by Hallgarten & Co., wealthy German bankers in Exchange place, and to be certified by the Park Bank; Goddard, looking at it, says, "Mr. Clark, is this all right?" The latter says yes; Van Eeten leaves at once with the bonds, while Goddard is detained in conversation with Clark; Van Eeten runs across the street to the office of the Commercial Warehouse Company, and, according to previous arrangement, receives two checks for $25,000 each, and deposits the bonds as security; proceeding rapidly to the corner of William and Wall streets, he meets Chadwick, waiting for him, and they enter the City Bank, where Van Eeten endorses the name "John B. Livingston" across the checks, and then gives them to Chadwick, to take them to Caldwell & Co., at No. 27 Wall street, to be cashed.

But here, at the very instant of dazzling success, the game was lost; Mr. Gilman, the President of the Alabama Railroad, who had been referred to, happened to be in his office, and was visiting Mr. Caldwell ... [illegible] ... checks from Chadwick, turned with them at once to Gilman and Caldwell, remarking, "Why, here are checks payable to the very John B. Livingston that you are talking about!" Inquiry was at once made, the checks were ascertained to be genuine. Chadwick, during that afternoon and the whole of the next day (Thursday), pressed Caldwell to cash them, but the latter hesitated. Finally, it was agreed that at a certain hour on Friday forenoon Chadwick should receive for the checks $30,000 worth of government bonds, and the rest of the amount called for in currency. At the hour, next day, Chadwick appeared; and was in the very act of receiving the bonds and money, when, by a singular coincidence, he was again baffled. The Park Bank having discovered that Hallgarten & Co. had overdrawn their account on that morning, called the firm's attention to the fact. The check for $77,500 was so skilfully executed in every respect that it was hesitatingly pronounced a forgery, even by some of the members of the firm. There was then a rapid pursuit. By a lucky accident the bonds were at once found at the Warehouse Company's office, though, ordinarily, weeks might elapse before such a discovery would be made; and then Caldwell's office was reached in time to defeat utterly Chadwick. Chadwick, at the beginning of Caldwell's investigations as to the genuineness of the checks, had rushed to Van Eeten, told him that everything was exposed, and urged him to escape. Van Eeten swore that Chadwick had played him false, levelled a pistol at his head, ordered him to empty his pockets, and obtained, by this proceeding, about $1,000 which his "pal" had about his person. But Van Eeten, having lost confidence in Chadwick, had no choice but to take flight; while the latter redoubled his exertions to obtain the proceeds of the checks. As he was known not to have been a principal in the transaction he was not arrested, though afterward closely watched. Meantime, the news of the forgery spread, and the question was asked, Who is Livingston? The detectives instantly recognized in the affair the handiwork of Van Eeten. Then began one of the most remarkable struggles between criminal and detective on record.

Van Eeten was speedily heard from at San Francisco, where he obtained from the Bank of California the face-value of a United States registered $10,000 bond, which was one of those stolen from Senor Castillo, the Treasurer of the Cuban Mission. This bond was known to have been at one time in the possession of Chadwick, and Van Eeten was at once recognized under his new *alias* of Van Tassell. He embarked on a Pacific mail steamer for Panama, under the name of Phillips, was traced into Central America trying to make his way to Mexico, and afterward to St. Thomas in the West Indies, by that name, and soon turned up at Havana in connection with some rascalities. His departure from Havana to New Orleans was promptly reported here, and he was arrested upon his arrival there. The feat of wresting the criminal out of the hands of the New Orleans authorities and of bringing him to New York has been fully described.

Lewis M. Van Eeten is about 40 years of age, a Belgian by birth, a man of good address and good education, speaks three or four languages; is a man of thorough business knowledge, cool, shrewd, and calculating. During the war, he was a broker in Wall street, but having been detected in defrauding his customers, he was kept for many months in Ludlow street jail, and thereafter became a forger. He has a wife and two children; his wife, the daughter of a wealthy and well-known German citizen of New York. In the days of his prosperity Van Eeten settled upon her a property (No. 330 West Thirtieth street) worth about $42,000, and elegantly furnished. She has several times aided him when in trouble, and has often pardoned his many infidelities to her; but since he took a certain intemperate woman, Mrs. Werner, to California with him, Mrs. Van Eeten has disowned him. Her refusal to be reconciled to him is said to have a very depressing effect upon him.

Geo. W. Chadwick is about 40 years of age, a native of Connecticut, has a wife, with nine children; calls himself a real estate broker, and has always been of very temperate and regular habits, staying much with his family, and seemingly the last man in the world to have dealings with desperate villains.

Officer Sampson is soon to receive an elegant and costly testimonial for his services in connection with this case, by the joint action of Wells, Fargo & Co., the Park and Continental National Banks, and other business houses, which have received the benefit of his services.

FRANCE.

The New French Ministry.

From the New York Herald.

Below we give sketches of the new French Ministry:

JULES FAVRE, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs has been so conspicuous in European affairs during the past few months that he is perfectly well known ... He was born at Lyons in the year 1809 ... was admitted to the bar. ... [illegible]

From the entrance of Louis Napoleon in the politics of France, Jules Favre was his opponent. After the election of Napoleon to the Presidency, and the flight of Ledru Rollin, he became the leader of the Montagne, and was bitter and unrelenting in his hostility to the new government. The coup d'état of 1851 only increased this animosity, and at first he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new constitution, although he had been elected to the General Council of the Loire-et-Rhone. At a later date, however, when chosen to the Corps Legislatif, he swore allegiance to the Emperor, but never lost an opportunity to oppose him. Indeed, his hostility to Napoleon was always intense. Not a single measure introduced by the government ever met his support. The Crimean war, the war with Austria, the invasion of Mexico, and the occupation of Rome by the French, were alike denounced by him. Some of his best speeches were made in advocacy of the freedom of the press and against the law of deportation. In 1858 he defended the assassin Orsini, and again created a sensation by the almost reckless courage he displayed in assailing the government.

With his more recent career the reader is well acquainted. The bloodless revolution of last September elevated him to the position of Minister for Foreign Affairs under the Provisional Government. His subsequent abortive efforts to make a treaty of peace with Germany are also well known. He remained in Paris, taking part in the general defence of the country, until the surrender of Paris, the terms of which he negotiated with Count Bismark, as also the terms of the armistice convention. At the recent elections he was chosen a member of the National Assembly by the elections of several departments.

LOUIS JOSEPH BUFFET, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

This statesman was born at Mirecourt, in the Vosges, in 1818. At the time of the revolution of February, 1848, he was a lawyer of prominence, and was elected member of the Constituent Assembly from the Department of Vosges. He voted ordinarily with the supporters of the expelled dynasty, and strongly opposed the projects of the Socialists. After the election of December 10 he supported the government of Louis Napoleon, who appointed him Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. But while voting with the party of order he refused to give complete assent to the politics of the Elysee, and consequently, left the Ministry with M. Odillon Barrot, on the 31st of October, 1849. Re-elected to the Assembly he figured conspicuously in the legislation of 1850. He was one of the commission charged with M. Baroche to prepare the bill of Electoral Reform. In April, 1851, he returned to power with M. Fauches and faithfully represented the ideas of the majority. On the 14th of October of the same year he resigned, and two week later was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. After the coup d'état he was deprived of his public offices, but in 1864 was elected Deputy to the Corps Legislatif. In January, 1870, he consented to serve in the Cabinet of Napoleon as Minister of Finance, which position he resigned in the month of April following. Since then he has not been in office.

FELIX LAMBRECHT, MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

M. Lambrecht was born on the 4th of April, 1819. He first became prominent in French politics in 1863, at which time he was elected to the Corps Legislatif for the Fifth Circonscription of the Department of the North. He voted generally with the *Tiers-parti*, and supported the Bonaparte dynasty in its efforts to establish constitutional government.

GENERAL ADOLPHE CHARLES LE FLO, MINISTER OF WAR.

This Minister was born at Tesneren in 1804, and was educated at the military school of St. Cyr. He served with distinction in Africa, and his conduct during the siege of Constantine was particularly brilliant. ... Elected to the Constituent Assembly for the Department of Finisterre, he gave in his adhesion to the republic, and was for some time on a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg. On his return, he ranged himself with the Right, in support of the policy of Napoleon, and, after his re-election, voted with the majority, hostile to the republic. As soon as the designs of Napoleon became apparent, he went into opposition, and voted against the projects of the executive power. On the morning of the coup d'état he was arrested and expelled from France. He retired to Belgium, where he remained until permitted to return. After the overthrow of the Bonaparte dynasty, last year, he was employed by the Provisional Government as Minister of War in Paris.

JULES SIMON, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

M. Simon was born at Lorient in 1814, studied at the college of his native city, and at that of Vannes, and at an early age displayed a predilection for philosophy. A disciple of Cousin, he soon distinguished himself by his philosophical works, which, it must be stated, have held to the expression of sentiments hostile to all religions. Entering into politics on the side of the moderate opposition, he became a candidate for the Department of Cotes du Nord, but was defeated by the influence of the clergy. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected for the same department, and in the Assembly voted generally with the moderate Republicans. He held under the republic several subordinate offices, opposed the coup d'état, and on its accomplishment retired temporarily into private life. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif for the Department Loire Inferieure, and represented that Department until the downfall of Napoleon, acting invariably with the Republican opposition. After the revolution of last year he became a member of the provisional government. The philosophical and other works of M. Simon are quite numerous, and have won for him an extensive reputation.

LOUIS JOSEPH PICARD, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

M. Picard was born at Paris in 1821, received a brilliant education, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, under the auspices of M. Lionville, whose son-in-law he became. He commenced practise at the Paris bar, and soon won distinction. In June, 1858, he was elected to the Corps Legislatif for the Department of the Seine, and was conspicuous in the debates of the Corps. In the session of 1860 he was one of "The Five" who remained in opposition to Napoleon, and attracted much attention by the keen satire which pervaded his speeches. He was a member of the Corps when the revolution took place last year, and became one of the members of the Provisional Government.

JULES ARMAND DUFAURE, MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

This Minister was born at Saujon in 1798, and is a lawyer by profession. He engaged in politics in 1834, as a supporter of the Orleans dynasty, and in 1836 was appointed Counsellor of State, which position he resigned a few months later and went into opposition. Subsequently he became Minister of Public Works. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly, giving his adhesion to the republic, and voting for the banishment of the Orleans family. He opposed all the measures of the socialists, and supported all laws and measures tending to re-establish order. In 1849 he was appointed Minister of the Interior by Louis Napoleon, but soon after resigned. He went into opposition when the designs of the President became known, and retired to private life. When his election to the French Academy was announced to Napoleon, the Emperor declared that the choice of the Assembly met his hearty approval, although M. Dufaure was not among the number of his supporters. In 1862, during the prosecution of Count de Montalembert, he defended the publisher of the Count's pamphlet, displaying great skill and eloquence.

General J. B. Magruder.

General John Bankhead Magruder, well known for his military services on the Confederate side in the late war, died at Houston, Texas, February 19, at the age of 60 years. He was born at Port Royal, Caroline County, Va., and received an excellent education, having been a student at the University of Virginia when James Madison was its Rector, James Monroe one of its Board of Visitors, and Thomas Jefferson its principal patron and benefactor. After two years at this institution he was appointed cadet at West Point, and graduated high in his class in 1830. He saw his first service in the army at Fortress Monroe, where he was Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery. He was afterward ordered to North Carolina, and while there studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He took part in the long and savage contest with the Seminole Indians in Florida, and, on the breaking out of the Mexican war, served as a First Lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, Garitas, and Chapultepec, and was present at the taking of Monterey, and at the siege of Vera Cruz. At Chapultepec he was wounded, and on six different occasions during the war was reported for gallant conduct in the presence of the enemy. At the close of the contest he had attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and was ordered to California, where he was engaged fighting the Indians. In 1852 '53 and '54, he was engaged in command at Newport, R. I., whence he was removed to take charge of the School for Light Artillery Practice at Fort Leavenworth. In 1860 he was sent abroad to report on the organization, tactics and condition of the European armies, but at the beginning of the following year was recalled by a circular from the War Department notifying him that his services were required at home. He returned immediately, and joined his command at Washington, where he remained about a month. When Virginia seceded he at once threw up his commission and tendered his services to his native State. The General appointed him Colonel of Infantry, and after the organization of the Confederacy he was made Lieutenant Colonel in its service. He was placed in command at Yorktown, where he constructed the fortifications which proved such a fatal obstruction to General McClellan's advance upon Richmond. He commanded the Confederate forces at Big Bethel, and in these operations had first attained the rank of Major General. ... [illegible] ... In October, 1862, he was sent to the Southwest, where he commanded the Confederate forces in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, to the close of the war. Here he saw little important action, but such as fell to his lot was performed with vigor and promptness. After the collapse of the Confederacy, and the capitulation of Lee, Magruder went through the ceremony of surrendering his forces on board a Federal vessel off Galveston. He then betook himself to the City of Mexico, where he was joined by his family, who had been in Europe during the war. Subsequently he returned to this country and visited the Northern, and finally took up his permanent residence in Texas.

TRAGEDY AT NEW MADRID, MO.

A United States Deputy Marshal and Collector shot through the Window of a Store.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 20.

Yesterday a startling piece of news reached here respecting a tragedy at New Madrid, Mo., Wednesday night. Our information is derived from United States Deputy Marshal Phillips, who learned the facts from Mr. Rhodes, ex-Sheriff of Scott County, who passed through this city yesterday, en route for Jefferson City. On the night mentioned, Ellis T. Jenkins, Deputy Collector for the Second Revenue District, and also United States Deputy Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri under Judge Newcomb, was assassinated in the sitting room of the hotel at New Madrid, being shot dead through the window, there being at the time several other people in the room. Mr. Jenkins was formerly stationed at New Madrid, but on the reduction of the number of revenue officers he was removed to Cape Girardeau, which has since been his headquarters. Last week he returned to New Madrid, on revenue business, and he remained there several days. On Wednesday he had some angry words with the son of the present Sheriff of New Madrid County, who was accompanied by several other parties, and it is said revolvers were drawn but no shots were fired, and the party finally separated without any person being hurt. That night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, as Jenkins was standing in the sitting room, talking to some other parties, a pistol or gun shot was heard immediately outside the window, and he fell to the ground, fatally wounded, and soon after expired. The tragedy created a wild excitement at the time, but up to the present there is no report of any person being arrested for the crime.

There is reason to believe that the motive for this cold-blooded murder is not of recent origin, but dates back to events and feelings connected with the war. Deputy Jenkins was a bold and resolute man, somewhat reckless, and of great personal daring. During the early years of the war he identified himself with the Confederate cause. He was captured in Dunklin county, and subsequently joined the Union army and acted as a spy throughout the southeastern counties and in other parts, and this action of his naturally created a bitter feeling against him among his former associates. At the close of the war he remained in government service as a Deputy Marshal, and served in that capacity under the late Colonel Rogers. His courageous and reckless spirit led him not to avoid the sections of country where his war record had made him enemies, and he shrank from no enterprise, no matter how great the danger. About two years ago, in the prosecution of his duty, he was assailed by a party of men, but escaped without serious injury, having shot, and, it is believed, killed two of his assailants. He went to Dunklin County last year to make some seizures, and came across a man who had an old grudge against him. His life was again in extreme jeopardy, and he only escaped by driving his horse at a furious rate over the rough country roads. So terribly did he press the animal that it fell dead on the road, having, however, carried its master beyond the reach of danger. These perils and hair-breadth escapes made him more careless, and his career is now closed by assassination in the night. He was 28 years of age and unmarried. Comparatively recently he made seizures of property for violations of the revenue law in Bolinger, St. Francois, and Cape Girardeau Counties, but in several instances the property was stolen by unknown parties from the places where it was deposited, and from this and other indications it was evident that he was working among men bold and daring, and many of whom were his personal enemies.

Mr. Lindley Murdoch, United States Collector for the Second District, has by this time been informed of the assassination and and doubtless energetic measures will be taken to capture the murderer or murderers.

PROSTRATE FRANCE.

Who Will Help Her?—Officials Starving—Murder and Incendiarism—All, all Lost but Honor—A Dreadful Picture.

(From Herr Wachenhusen's Versailles Correspondence.)

Who will reconstruct France, whose state machine has got out of gear, and whose society is utterly disorganized? Credit is gone, work has ceased, no one borrows, no one pays. The officials have received no salary for nearly half a year, the railways are in the hands of the enemy, the public departments are administered by hostile commissaries, the taxes flow into the enemy's cash-box, the roads and highways are nearly destroyed, the bridges are blown up, whole villages have disappeared from the face of the earth, towns, castles half destroyed. The whole country must be reconstructed by glazier, carpenter, joiner, and bricklayer. That can be done by means of immense loans if the government is enabled to create confidence in itself. But how will it be if such is not the case? Who will build up society again, if not even able to conciliate the hostile political elements in the country? The republic? It may, perhaps, be able to introduce coercive measures for putting everything straight, but I greatly doubt whether the wealthier classes in France will feel inclined to offer up their capital with enthusiasm upon the altar of the republic, for it is a curious fact that in republican France I have met with the fewest republicans, whether in the East or South, and as to the North, there are fewer still. As I have formerly indicated, pauperism, notwithstanding all the immense resources of France, will reign throughout one-half of the country, and devour the other after the conclusion of peace. Armed bands traverse the country already, pillaging the country houses and chateaux, and murdering even their own countrymen with the weapons placed in their hands by their country as Francs-tireurs. Hundreds of thousands have suffered for months past in consequence of the distress at present prevailing, to which the misfortune of their country have placed on their shoulders, but with the discontinuance of the war their resignation will cease. Hundreds of thousands of officials are starving along with their families, because too old to bear arms; the citizen in the occupied towns has had no work to do for a long time past, and has no means of procuring the necessary materials; whole parishes have migrated, and probably only half will return to the ruins of their former homes. Who shall reconstruct and reorganize all this, and who shall be less competent to do it than a new, *i. e.*, a republican form of government, which might send a number of shouters, talkers, and poltroons into the provinces, to make the confusion reigning there ten times worse confounded? I often hear people say, "What does it concern us what way France gets upon its legs again?" This way of looking at it is entirely wrong; on the contrary, it concerns us greatly how France reconstructs herself. Murder and incendiarism on our frontiers, and especially on the newly acquired boundaries, can never be a matter of little moment to us, and as these evils will undoubtedly follow the war, Germany has to a certain extent the obligation to retain for the present a kind of guardianship over this unfortunate country.

Letter from Florence Nightingale.

At a relief meeting for France, held in London on the 1st inst., the following letter was received from Florence Nightingale:

JANUARY 26, 1871.

MY LORD: May I be permitted to contribute, through your hands, my mite—£5 a week for four weeks—to the most appalling distress this country has seen—that of the starving population of Paris, ... [illegible] ... And believe me to be, my Lord, your obedient servant,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Jangled Out of Tune—A Sad Sequel to a Bloody Tragedy.

From the Louisville Ledger, Feb. 21.

Many of our citizens will remember the bloody tragedy enacted in the Spot Saloon, on the corner of Preston and Lafayette streets, some months ago, in which Michael Long, a stranger in the city, was killed. ... [illegible]

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Address of the Anglo-American Association.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Anglo-American Association, held in London on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1871, Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., in the chair, it was resolved that the following address, setting forth the objects of the association, be adopted and published: ... [illegible]

"Citizens of either country, who may be ready to join in this effort, are requested to communicate with the Honorable Secretary, No. 1 Adam street, Adelphi, London, W. C., January, 1871."

It was also resolved, that, having regard to the mischiefs arising from the exhausted but unsettled controversy as to the Alabama claims, this association expresses the earnest desire that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America should address themselves to the immediate settlement of this matter by negotiation, and that no question of diplomatic form be allowed to interfere with its speedy adjustment.

A FAMILY OF GIANTS.

The Father Eight Feet and a Half—The Child Nearly Seven Feet High.

From the Kansas City Bulletin.

The southern portion of Jackson County and the neighborhood of Lone Jack is enjoying the sensation of a nine days' wonder. They have discovered a family of extraordinary size. From a party of sight-seers from this county we learn as follows concerning them: They arrived in Jackson County about two months ago, and took up their abode in the woods. The party found them living in a shanty devoid of windows and without floor. The light was admitted through a hole in the roof, which also served as a chimney. The party were received by a man eight feet and six inches in height, who introduced them to his wife and daughter, the latter a mere child, not more than 12 years old, and whose proportions were even more remarkable than those of her father. Her name is Rose Plummer, and, though not yet in her teens, she is larger than the largest of men, standing nearly seven feet high and proportionately large otherwise.

The man appeared to be glad to welcome the visitors, and invited them to dine. The visitors were surprised to see no table, but that was soon supplied by two trestles and a few planks laid upon them. They were served without dishes or crockery of any kind; the food, consisting of plain corn cake, was served up on shingles. The party appreciated more than they enjoyed the fare. Plummer says he came to Missouri last December, from Indiana, and is inclined to think he has made a mistake in his vocation, and proposes to abandon farming and take his girl and start out in a show this spring. He says his fortune is made "if Rose don't quit growing." He remarked in reply to a question as to whether he was not annoyed by the visits of the curious:

"Well, no, I don't care as much as the 'gal' does. I don't charge nothing for showin' of her to the neighbors, who have been kind to us since we came here, and besides it will get her used to being looked at, so she will not mind the show business next summer."

The mother of the girl is not more than the ordinary size, and seems to wonder at the curiosity manifested by sight-seers.

Inundation in the Lehigh Valley.

Bethlehem (Feb. 19) Despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The recent continued thaws and heavy rains have caused a great formation of water along the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which creates the most serious apprehensions.

In the lowlands in the neighborhood of Allentown, where the water has been accumulating for some time, it is very high and still rises. Much valuable property has been overflowed, and houses in the neighborhood are greatly endangered. Citizens are becoming alarmed, and are finding a place of safety to deposit their moveables preparatory to quitting the locality.

At places further down the railroad, where the ground is on a level with the river, there is the greatest consternation among the inhabitants, who watch with unfeigned anxiety the rising of the deluge, which threatens vast devastation. Preparations are making for a hasty removal.

At a point just above Bethlehem, where the Lehigh Valley and the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads intersect, a large basin is formed by the inundation. Some portions of South Bethlehem are submerged, and fears are entertained as to the result of the great accumulation of water. Stores, warehouses, and residences which line the banks of the Lehigh and Monocacy Creek are threatened, the cellars and underground apartments being already full of water, which increases rapidly. Precautions are made, however, to lessen the danger which may be occasioned.

The streets on the hills represent miniature cataracts. In some places the water is two and three feet deep, and probably will be much deeper. The land beneath the public bridge which spans the Monocacy Creek, making the division of North and South Bethlehem, and which was washed out last summer, will be covered by the swollen creek.

Many towns in Bucks and Montgomery Counties, along the route of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, are partially inundated, besides those at the base of the hills. The country is particularly near the villages of Quakertown, Hatfield, and Fountainville. The fields and roads in this vicinity are damaged by the wide-spreading waters, and loss, it is feared will be considerable.

There is a large amount of grain seed in the ground in this neighborhood, which will be rotted and ruined unless the passage of the flood is soon allayed. Houses and barns are saturated, and I noticed a two-storied frame house, near the railroad depot at Telford, where the water had almost reached the roof. The railroad tracks in many points in the neighborhood are overflowed, and travel will be impeded unless the freshet decreases.

The February thaws and rains have always been the cause of destruction hereabouts, but it is judged, from present indications, that the effect will this year be more disastrous than ever before.

The Trouble at the St. Clair Coal Mines—A Shocking Crime Attempted.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 21.

The trouble at the coal mines in St. Clair County, Ill., between the miners and their employers was marked by a shocking occurrence on Saturday, which, happily, was unattended with loss of life. The Gartside Mine No. 2, on the Belleville Road, is worked by a number of miners independent of the Miners' Association, and who have been working recently at four cents per bushel, or one cent less than the rate demanded by the members of the association; and consequently some ill feeling has existed. On Saturday, an explosion occurred at this mine, about half-past 11 o'clock a. m., which created a good deal of excitement, but did no serious damage. The matter was promptly investigated, and it was ascertained that the explosion had been caused by a keg of powder which had been placed under the furnace. The design was evidently to break up the working gear of the mine, without regard to the fearful loss of life which might have been occasioned. It is naturally supposed that this atrocious attempt was made by some of the hostile miners, but some definite light will probably be thrown upon the matter in a few days.

The trouble about the rate of wages is now nearly at an end, it being reported that the association have finally agreed to go to work at four cents per bushel.

The Quicksilver Product.

The San Francisco *Herald* gives the following statement of the quicksilver product of the United States:

The following is the quicksilver produced in 1868, 1869, and 1870:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
New Almaden mine, flasks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Idria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redington mine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundry other mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The exports to the different countries for 1870 and the three previous years were as follows:

To	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other countries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total flasks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And our exports previously have been:

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

The following are some of the leading anomalies in the present prices of United States bonds: ... [illegible]

The New York *Journal of Commerce* comments on the extravagant management of the savings banks of New York city, and intimates that the depositors are entitled to more than they get, and the officers and Directors to less than they take: ... [illegible]

The New York *Times* of the 20th says: ... [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

This being the anniversary of Washington's birthday, there was no session of the Board of Trade, and no authoritative markets in produce. Nevertheless a good many operators gathered in the lobbies of the Exchange in the morning, and effected several marked changes in quotations. There was no afternoon gathering.

Wheat was active, but weak, at an average decline of 1c per bushel, owing to a reported decline in Liverpool. The market opened at $1.21 seller March, and sold down to $1.20, closing at $1.20@1.20¼. Cash wheat sold at $1.20½ near the time of closing.

Corn was also moderately active, and weak at 48c seller March, and 49½c seller April, one lot at 49½c on the latter option. The decline was about ½c from yesterday.

Mess pork was weak and quiet. Seller March closed at $21.75, and ... [illegible]

Nothing was done in lard or meats, or other breadstuffs.

The street markets were quiet, but not closed. The stores were generally open in the morning, and a few were closed in the afternoon, making the aggregate of transactions rather light, but still large enough to establish reliable quotations. We, therefore, present our daily market in full, the same as usual.

The demand for dry goods to-day was of an export character, and yesterday's quotations were fully sustained. Groceries were in good inquiry both on local and interior account, but for sugar prices depreciated fully ½c per lb on nearly all grades, owing to less encouraging intelligence from the East. ... [illegible]

Standard, Bronson & Co., of New Orleans, give the following as the receipts and exports of cotton, produce and provisions of that port from the 1st of September, 1870, to date, compared with the same time last year.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

BUTTER—The movement in this article continues fair, both on local and shipping account, ... [illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. C. Olin,

[illegible]

Chronic Diseases.

[illegible]

Dr. Clark.

[illegible]

Dr. Bonetti.

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael.

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend.

[illegible]

Spermatorrhœa.

[illegible]

The Bridal Chamber.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

TRUSSES.

Rupture.

DR. S. N. MARSH has made a SPECIALTY of HERNIA ... [illegible] ... MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., New York, and MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 71 Washington-st., Chicago, ...

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

HOMŒOPATHY.

Commencement Exercises of Hahnemann Medical College.

Interesting Physiological Experiments Before the Alumni.

The Grand Charity Ball Last Evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Formal Opening of the New Institution at Evanston.

An Enjoyable Occasion—Gratifying Financial Statement.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Afternoon and Evening Meetings at Farwell Hall—Addresses by Prominent Clergymen.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

THE CHICAGO COLORADO COLONY.

THE CHENEY CASE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 22, 1871. CHURCHMAN.

A Novelty for Chicago.

Grand Concert.

Kormendy's Gymnasium.

Cod Liver Oil.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Second Day of the Northwestern Billiard Tournament.

Pigeon-Shooting and Base Ball Matters.

Billiards.

SECOND DAY OF THE TOURNAMENT.

Pigeon Shooting.

Base Ball.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Great Hog Show.

Announcements.

Police Trials.

FRAUDS IN RAILROAD MANAGEMENT, AND THEIR REMEDIES.

Rufus Hatch's Circular, No. 4—Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

From the New York Papers.

THE WEST.

Investigation of the Charges Against the Governor of Nebraska—Product of the Utah Silver Mines.

METEOROLOGICAL.

War Department Weather Report.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Dialogue in Wall Street.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion,

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

For Throat Diseases and Affections.

Badeau's Pure Blood Maker and Liver Cure.

For Corns, Bunions, Burns, Boils,

AUCTION SALES.

BY COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE OF EVERY KIND OF FURNITURE,

FRIDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock, At our Salesrooms, 42 and 44 Dearborn-st. Also, Second-Hand Goods, Stoves, Crockery, Bedding, Carpets, Silver Plated Ware, &c.

COLBY & WIRTS, 42 and 44 Dearborn-st.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

IMPORTED STOCK OF Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

The Best Quality for Retail Trade. Custom Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, and

DRY GOODS, AT AUCTION,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

Household Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Glass, etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION, A large and attractive stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

BY B. T. LEE.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

B. T. LEE, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.

GRAND CONCERT!

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

Friday Evening, Feb. 24

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE

Starving French Peasantry,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Producers French Aid Organization

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

PART II.

FARWELL HALL.

NILSSON'S LAST CONCERT.

Mlle. Christina Nilsson's Last Concert, (Prior to departure for the East).

Monday Next, Feb. 27, at 8 p. m.

MR. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces the last appearance in Chicago of

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON,

Who will appear in one grand Miscellaneous Concert on Monday Evening, Feb. 27, at 8.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

For this week only, the great Emotional Artiste,

LUCILLE WESTERN.

THURSDAY, LAST NIGHT OF **OLIVER TWIST.**

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager.

This Evening and Saturday Matinee, Byron's sterling Drama,

LANCASHIRE LASS.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

A GREAT DOUBLE BILL—CROWDED HOUSES.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHARLES FECHTER, AND **MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,**

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

Six Nights and Saturday Matinee,

THE LADY OF LYONS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

PUTNAM; Or, the Iron Son of '76.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

89 South Clark-st.

LAST NIGHTS OF LUCREZIA BORGIA.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

HANKY PANKY.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

OYSTERMEN'S BALL,

Given by the Employes of the different Oyster Houses of Chicago, at NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL,

Monday Evening, Feb. 27, 1871.

A SPLENDID SUPPER

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

66 Adams-st.

BIERSTADT'S "EMERALD POOL,"

Beard's "Dancing Bears,"

And 250 other attractions in PAINTINGS AND ANTIQUE STATUARY. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOVE AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS store.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL CAPITAL

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

A GOOD CHANCE—HALF OR WHOLE OF ST.

A SPLENDID CHANCE—A RARE OPPORTUNI-

A HALF-INTEREST, OR THE WHOLE, OF A

FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE; NO BETTER

MUST BE SOLD BEFORE THE 1ST OF MARCH

NATIONAL HOTEL, JERSEYVILLE, ILL., FOR

ONE-THIRD INTEREST OF BRIMFIELD

PLANING MILL, SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING BUSINESS FOR

$300 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST IN A

$500 AND $1,000 SECURES HALF-INTEREST

WANTED TO RENT.

FOR SALE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

LOST AND FOUND.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

MACHINERY.

TO LEASE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

$100 WILL BUY A VERY NICELY FURNISHED

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 ADAMS-ST.—A GOOD ROOM AND FIRST-

21 ELDRIDGE COURT—TWO SINGLE ROOMS

26 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—ONE FRONT ROOM,

92 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEW BOARDING

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE

213 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD,

472 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD,

506 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD,

548 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED

746 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE ENTIRE FLOOR,

767 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT

FINANCIAL.

$2,000—A DESIRABLE SECOND MORT-

$3,000 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS

$16,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON

$20,000 TO LEND ON CHICAGO OR COOK

$35,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, AT

$40,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON

AGENTS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

SEWING MACHINES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill Passed in the House.

Leading Items in the Bill.

The McGarrahan Resolution Tabled in the Senate.

Filibustering in the Senate on the Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement Bill.

Unsuccessful Attempt in the House to Abolish the Coal Duty.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION.

CONDITION OF SENATOR SUMNER.

THE M'GARRAHAN SCHEME.

FINANCE COMMITTEE WORK.

NAVAL LAWS AND STAFF.

ITEMS IN THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE GEORGIA SENATORIAL CASE.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.